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A

BOOK

OF THE

FRENCH VERBS,

WHEREIN

THE MODEL VERBS,

AND

SEVERAL OF THE MOST DIFFICULT

ARE

CONJUGATED AFFIRMATIVELY, NEGATIVELY, INTERROGATIVELY, AND
NEGATIVELY AND INTERROGATIVELY.

CONTAINING ALSO,

NUMEROUS NOTES AND DIRECTIONS

ON THE DIFFERENT CONJUGATIONS, NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER
BOOK PUBLISHED FOR THE USE OF ENGLISH SCHOLARS

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE IRREGULAR VERBS

BY A. BOLMAR.

A NEW EDITION.

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Of Verbs.

1 A verb is a word which expresses what is affirmed of persons, animals, things, etc.

2. Or, as it is more commonly defined, a verb is a word, or that part of speech which signifies *to do, to be, or to suffer*.

3. When we say *John is polite*, we affirm that the quality *polite*, belongs to *John*. When we say *John is not polite*, we also affirm that the quality *polite*, does not belong to *John*—in both sentences, the word *is*, which expresses that affirmation, is a verb.

Of the different sorts of French Verbs.

4. There are in French seven sorts of verbs:—the auxiliary verb—the active verb—the neuter verb—the passive verb—the reflected verb—the reciprocal verb—and the unipersonal, or impersonal verb.

Of Auxiliary Verbs.

5. A verb is *auxiliary* when it serves to conjugate some of the tenses of other verbs.

6. In French there are but two auxiliary verbs, *Avoir* to have, and *Etre* to be.

7. *Avoir*, is sometimes an auxiliary verb, and sometimes an irregular active verb of the third conjugation.

8. *Avoir* to have, is an auxiliary verb whenever it is used to conjugate the compound tenses of another verb, as: *vous avez parlé* you have spoken, &c. When auxiliary, it is always followed by the participle past of some other verb.

9. *Avoir* to have, is an active verb, whenever it is used to indicate the possession of any thing—as, *vous avez une pomme* you have an apple, &c.

10. *Avoir* to have, is used as an auxiliary verb—1st, to all the active verbs, and 2d, to upward of six hundred neuter verbs.

11. *Etre* to be, is sometimes an auxiliary verb and sometimes an irregular neuter verb of the fourth conjugation. It is also called substantive verb.

12. *Etre* to be, is an auxiliary verb, whenever it is used to conjugate the compound tenses of another verb—as, *je suis frappé* I am struck, &c. When auxiliary it is always followed by the participle past of some other verb.

13. *Etre* to be, is a neuter verb whenever it is used to indicate the state of any person or thing—as, *je suis ici* I am here—*cette table est ronde* this table is round, &c.

14. *Etre* to be, is used as an auxiliary verb—1st, To a few neuter verbs, the list of which may be found in page 160.—2d, To all the passive verbs—and 3d, To all the reflected and reciprocal verbs, although these two last kinds of verbs are conjugated with *to have* in English

Of Active Verbs.

15. A verb is *active* in French when it expresses that an agent called nominative, or subject, performs an action on an object, or regimen, without the help of a preposition—as, *Jean frappe Joseph* John strikes Joseph, &c.

Of Neuter Verbs.

16. A verb is *neuter* in French—1st, When it expresses that an agent called nominative, or subject, performs an action, that either is, or can be directed towards an object or regimen, with the help of a preposition—as, *Jean parle à Joseph* John speaks to Joseph. 2d, When it expresses the state, situation, or manner of being, or existing, of the nominative or subject—as, *je dors* I sleep—*Jean est ici* John is here, &c.

17. NOTE—The words *active* and *neuter*, applied to verbs, do not mean that an active verb expresses action, and that a neuter verb expresses inaction. For *chanter* to sing, which is an active verb, does not express so much action as *courir* to run, which is a neuter verb. It means that the verbs called active, are those after which *une personne* a person—or *une chose* a thing; can be put as an object or regimen, without a preposition—as, *frapper une personne* to strike a person—*frapper une chose* to strike a thing; whereas the verbs called *neuter*, are those after which *une personne* a person—or *une chose* a thing; cannot be put as an object or regimen without a preposition, being either expressed or understood—as, *courir à une personne* to run to a person; in English the preposition is often understood—as, *to run an hour* meaning *to run during an hour*. Some neuter verbs, those that express the state of the nominative, or subject, admit of no object or regimen, either with or without a preposition—as, *je dors* I sleep—*je suis* I am. The best division of verbs, I think, is that of Mr. Noah Webster, in his Dictionary, who divides them into transitive and intransitive; but I could not for the French adopt this division, which would confuse the pupil, whose French Dictionary would not be on that plan

Of Passive Verbs.

18. A verb is *passive* in French, when it indicates that the nominative, or subject, bears the effect of another's action—as, *Jean fut frappé par Joseph* John was struck by Joseph—*Jean fut tué par une balle* John was killed by a ball.

19. The passive verbs in French, as in English, are formed with the help of the different tenses and persons of the auxiliary verb, *Etre* to be; to which is joined the participle past, of the verb to be conjugated—as, *je suis frappé* I am struck—*il sera vendu* it will be sold, &c.

20. All the French active verbs may be employed in the passive voice except *avoir* to have.

21. In French the passive voice of verbs is but very seldom used, we generally make use of the active voice; for instance, instead of saying *Jean fut frappé par Joseph* John was struck by Joseph—we would more readily say, *Joseph frappa Jean* Joseph struck John, &c.

22. Properly speaking, there are no passive verbs in French; for *être frappé* to be struck—*je suis frappé* I am struck; is no more a passive verb than *être malade* to be sick—*je suis malade* I am sick, &c.

Of Reflected Verbs.

23. A verb is *reflected* when it expresses an action which falls on the nominative, or subject—as, *je me flatte* I flatter myself, &c.

Of Reciprocal Verbs.

24. A verb is *reciprocal* when it expresses that two or more nominatives, or subjects act upon each other—as, *Jean et Joseph s'aiment* John and Joseph love one another—*Jean, Joseph, et Paul s'aiment* John, Joseph, and Paul love each other, &c.

Of Unipersonal or Impersonal Verbs.

25. A verb is *unipersonal* or *impersonal* when it expresses what happens—as, *il pleut* it rains—*il arriva* it happened, &c.

26. They are called by some *unipersonal*, because they are only used in one person; the third person singular.

27. They are called by others *impersonal*, because the acts indicated by them, are attributed to no person.

Division of the Verbs.

28. The above seven different sorts of verbs, are divided into regular, and irregular, perfect, and defective verbs.

Of Regular Verbs.

29. *Regular Verbs* are those whose tenses are conjugated in a uniform manner, according to some general standard.

Of Irregular Verbs.

30. *Irregular Verbs* are those which deviate, in the conjugation of their tenses, from the general standard, given for the conjugation of regular verbs.

Of Perfect Verbs.

31. *Perfect Verbs* have all their moods, tenses, and persons

Of Defective Verbs.

32. *Defective Verbs* are those which want some of their moods, tenses, or persons.

Conjugation of Verbs.

33. To *conjugate a verb*, is to write or rehearse it, with all its different inflections, through every *mood, tense, number, and person*.

Of Moods.

34. *Mood*, signifies manner. We call moods the different manners of using a verb, in order to express the different ways in which an action is performed, or suffered.

35. A *verb* may be used in French in five different manners, namely, in an *indefinite, positive, conditional, imperative, and subordinate* manner; which constitute five moods in verbs, called the *infinitive mood*, the *indicative mood*, the *conditional mood*, the *imperative mood*, and the *subjunctive mood*.

36. The *Infinitive mood*, is so called, because it expresses an action in an *indefinite* manner, without any reference to number or person—as, *chanter* to sing—*punir* to punish.

37. The *Indicative mood*, affirms in a direct, positive, and absolute manner, that a thing is or is not, without depending on any other word, whatever may be the time to which the affirmative relates—as, *je connais ces dames* I know these ladies—*j'ai vu ces dames* I have seen these ladies—*je ne porterai pas ce livre* I will not carry this book, &c.

38. The *Conditional mood*, denotes that a thing or an action would take place, or would have taken place, depending on a condition—as, *je vous rendrais service si je le pouvais* I would render you service if I could—*je vous aurais rendu service si je l'avais pu* I would have rendered you service if I had been able, &c.

39. The *Imperative mood*, is used for either commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting—as, *venez ici* come here—*faites cela* do that—*permettez-moi de sortir* allow me to go out, &c.

40. The *Subjunctive mood*, represents a person or a thing, under a condition, motive, wish, or supposition, and is dependant on a conjunction—as, *je souhaite qu'il vienne* I wish (*that*) he may come, &c. In English the conjunction is often understood.

Of Tenses.

41. *Tenses* indicate whether an action, is doing, has been done, or will be done: hence three tenses, the *present*, the

past, and the *future*. These tenses have been subdivided, to mark their difference with accuracy.

42. The tenses of verbs are divided into simple and compound.

43. *Simple tenses* are those which are conjugated without the help of either the auxiliary, *Avoir* to have, or *Etre* to be.

44. *Compound tenses*, (which have also other names, which indicate more clearly their use,) are those which are formed with the help of either the auxiliary, *Avoir* to have, or *Etre* to be; to which the past participle of the verb to be conjugated, is joined.

Names and Number of Tenses in each Mood.

45. The *Infinitive mood* has five tenses;
The present, (*which is the root of the verb*),
The past or perfect, (*or compound of the present*),
The participle present or active,
The compound of the participle present, and
The participle past or passive.

46. The *Indicative mood* has eight tenses;
The present,
The perfect or preterit indefinite, (*or compound of the present*),
The imperfect,
The pluperfect, (*or compound of the imperfect*),
The preterit definite,
The preterit anterior, (*or compound of the preterit definite*),
The future absolute, and
The future anterior, (*or compound of the future absolute*).

47. The *Conditional mood* has two tenses;
The present, and
The past, (*or compound of the present*).

48. The *Imperative mood* has but one tense, which is at once *present* and *future*. *Present* with respect to the action of commanding, and *future* with respect to the thing enjoined

49. The *Subjunctive mood* has four tenses;
The present or future,
The preterit or past, (*or compound of the present*),
The imperfect, and
The pluperfect, (*or compound of the imperfect*).

Of Numbers.

50. Number, is the form which verbs assume, to denote their agreement with their nominatives.

51. There are *two numbers* in every tense: the *singular*, which is employed when only one thing, or one person is mentioned—as, *la maison tombe* the house is falling—*Joseph parle* Joseph speaks. And the *plural*, which is employed when more than one thing, or more than one person are mentioned—as, *les maisons tombent* the houses are falling—*Joseph et Jean parlent* Joseph and John speak.

Of Persons.

52. Each number has three persons.

First Person.

53. The first person is the *person who speaks*, or the *persons who speak*; it is designated by *je* I, in the singular—as, *je pense* I think • and by *nous* we, in the plural—as, *nous pensons* we think.

Second Person.

54. The second person is the *person spoken to*, or the *persons spoken to*; it is expressed by *tu* thou, for the singular—as, *tu penses* thou thinkest; and by *vous* you, for the plural—as, *vous pensez* you think.

55. When in speaking to *one* person, we wish to be polite and respectful; custom has established in modern languages that the second person plural be used instead of the second person singular: thus, for instance, a person speaking to Mr. A..., instead of saying *tu es ici* thou art here—will say *vous êtes ici* you are here; as he would if he was speaking to several persons

56. When one person only is spoken to, if an adjective comes after the verb, that adjective is put in the singular, although, through politeness and custom, the verb be in the plural: thus in speaking to Mr. A..., I shall say *vous êtes fort* you are strong—whereas in speaking to several persons, the adjective will be in the plural; speaking to Messrs A... and B..., I shall say *vous êtes forts* you are strong.

57. When in addressing ourselves to a person, politeness or respect induces us to use a dignifying expression, instead of a personal pronoun of the second person, the verb as well as what relates to that expression, is put in the third person: for instance, instead of saying *Monsieur avez-vous eu la bonté de penser à ce que vous m'avez promis*, we say *Monsieur a-t-il eu la bonté de penser à ce qu'il m'a promis?* Have you been so kind, Sir, as to think of what you promised me? The literal translation of the French is: Sir has he had the goodness to think to what he has promised me.

Third Person.

58. The third person, is the *person spoken of* or *the persons spoken of*; it is expressed by *il* he or it; or *elle* she or it, for the singular, or by any noun in the singular—as, *il parle* he speaks—*elle parle* she speaks—*l'homme parle* man speaks. And by *ils* they—*elles* they, or any noun in the plural—as, *ils parlent* they speak—*elles parlent* they speak—*les hommes parlent* men speak.

Different Ways of Conjugating Verbs.

59. There are four ways of conjugating verbs:—1st, *Affirmatively*; 2d, *Negatively*; 3d, *Interrogatively*; 4th, *Negatively and Interrogatively*.

First Way.

60. *Affirmatively*. When verbs are preceded by their nominatives or subjects, and used without any negation, they are said to be conjugated *affirmatively*—as, *je parle* I speak—*tu parles* thou speakest, &c.

Second Way.

61. *Negatively*. Verbs are conjugated *negatively*, by placing *ne* immediately after the nominative or subject of the verb; and *pas* after the verb, in simple tenses—as, *je ne parle pas* I speak not, &c. In compound tenses, *ne* is placed as in the simple tenses, after the nominative or subject of the verb; but *pas* is placed between the auxiliary and the participle past, of the verb—as, *je n'ai pas parlé* I have not spoken. *Ne* and *pas* are generally placed together, before the infinitive present—as, *ne pas parler* not to speak; however a few writers place *ne* before the infinitive present, and *pas* after; *ne parler pas* not to speak

Third Way.

62. *Interrogatively*. Verbs are conjugated *interrogatively* in French, by placing the pronoun, which is the nominative or subject of the verb, after the verb, in simple tenses; the pronoun must be joined to the verb by a hyphen—as, *parlé-je* do I speak—*parles-tu* dost thou speak—*parle-t-il* does he speak, &c. In compound tenses, the pronoun must be placed after the auxiliary, that is, between the auxiliary and the participle past of the verb; the pronoun must also be joined to the auxiliary by a hyphen—as, *ai-je parlé* have I spoken—as *tu parlé* hast thou spoken—*a-t-il parlé* has he spoken, &c

63. When a noun instead of a personal pronoun is the nominative of the verb, in the interrogative sentence, this noun, subject of the question, is placed before the verb; and either of the pronouns *il*, *elle*, *ils*, or *elles*, according to the gender and number of the noun, is added and placed after the verb in simple tenses, joined to it by a hyphen; and in compound tenses, after the auxiliary, joined to it by a hyphen.

Example in Simple Tenses.

Mon frère sait-il ? My brother knows he?
Meaning Does my brother know?

Example in Compound Tenses.

Mes frères avaient-ils chanté ? My brothers had they sung?
Meaning Had my brothers sung?

Observations.

64. 1st, The first person of the present of the indicative mood, ending with *e* mute, (see page 44 .) in all the verbs of the first conjugation, and in about fifteen of the irregular verbs of the second, we are obliged, to avoid a disagreeable sound, to put an *acute accent* on the *e* mute, when used *interrogatively*—as, *je parle* I speak—*parlé-je* do I speak—*j'ouvre* I open—*ouvert-je* do I open, &c.

65. 2d, When the first person singular of the present of the indicative, of any verb, has only one syllable, we cannot use it *interrogatively*; thus, we cannot say, *vends-je* do I sell—*prends-je* do I take, &c. We have recourse to a different expression, we say, *est-ce que je vends* do I sell—*est-ce que je prends* do I take, &c. The only exceptions that custom authorises—are, *fais-je* do I do—*dis-je* do I say—*dois-je* do I owe—*vois-je* do I see—*ai-je* have I—and *vais-je* do I go.

66. 3d, When the third person singular of any tense, ends with *e* or *a*, we are obliged, to avoid a disagreeable sound, to put a *t* between two hyphens: thus, *-t-*, between the verb and the pronoun, *il* or *elle*—as, *a-t-il* has he—*a-t-elle* has she—*parle-t-il* does he speak—*parle-t-elle* does she speak, &c.

67. 4th, The imperative mood, and the subjunctive mood, cannot be used *interrogatively*; we however, can say, in the present of the subjunctive, *puissé-je* may I; and in the imperfect of the subjunctive, *dussé-je* were I obliged to.

Fourth Way.

68. *Negatively and Interrogatively.* Verbs are conjugated negatively and interrogatively, in French, by placing in simple tenses *ne* before the verb, the subject or nominative pronoun, after the verb, joined to it by a hyphen, and *pas* after the pronoun—as, *ne parlé-je pas ?* do I not speak? &c. And in compound tenses, by placing *ne* before the verb, the subject or nominative pronoun, after the auxiliary; and *pas* after the pronoun; then comes the participle past of the verb, to be conjugated, which comes last, *n'ai-je pas parlé ?* have I not spoken? &c

69. When a noun instead of a personal pronoun, is the nominative of the verb, in a sentence both negative and interrogative, this noun, subject of the question, is placed before the verb, and either of the pronouns, *il*, *elle*, *ils*, or *elles*, is added and placed after the verb in simple tenses, joined to it by a hyphen; and in compound tenses, after the auxiliary, joined to it by a hyphen.

Example in Simple Tenses.

Ma sœur ne sait-elle pas ? My sister knows she not ?
Meaning Does not my sister know ?

Example in Compound Tenses.

Mes sœurs n'avaient-elles pas } My sisters had they not sung?
chanté? *Meaning* Had not my sisters sung?

70. The four observations made with regard to the conjugation of verbs interrogatively, apply also to verbs conjugated both negatively and interrogatively.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verbs.

71. The auxiliary verbs *avoir* to have, and *être* to be, being used in the formation of the compound tenses of all the other verbs, it will be proper to begin by their conjugation.

72. *Avoir* to have, is employed as an auxiliary, to conjugate its own compound tenses—so that any compound tenses of *avoir* to have, is one of its simple tenses, to which the participle past has been added ; thus the preterit indefinite, (*or compound of the present*,) is formed with the present indicative, *j'ai* I have, to which the participle past, *eu* had, is added—*j'ai eu* I have had—*tu as eu* thou hast had, &c.; and so on of the other compound tenses.

73 The compound tenses of *être* to be, are formed with the help of *avoir* to have, so that any compound tense of *être* to be, is composed of a simple tense of *avoir* to have, to which the participle past of *être* to be, is added; thus the preterit indefinite; (or compound of the present,) is formed with the present indicative, *j'ai* I have, of *avoir* to have, to which the participle past, *été* been, of *être* to be, is added; *j'ai été* I have been—*tu as été* thou hast been, &c.; and so on, of the other compound tenses.

74. Observe that the terminations of the imperfects, and of the conditionals, which are now generally spelt *aïs, ais, aît, iënt*, in all verbs, were formerly, and are still now, by a few writers, spelt *ois, ois, oit, oient*. Both ways are pronounced alike, but the new spelling is nearer the pronunciation than the old one.

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouste
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom eel. opera. over. too, fool.

†CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

AVOIR to have. (*Affirmatively.*)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.	
avoir	to have	a voir
-B-	PAST or PERFECT, or compound of the present.	
avoir eu	to have had	a voi ru
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT or ACTIVE.	
ayant	having	é yan
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
ayant eu	having had	é yan ti
-E-	PARTICIPLE PAST or PERFECT or PASSIVE.	
eu, m. s. eue, f. s. eus, m. p. eues, f. p.	had	u

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
J'ai	I have	jé
tu as	thou hast	tu a
il a	he has	i la
nous avons	we have	nou za von
vous avez	you have	vou za vé
ils ont	they have	il zon
-G-	PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
J'ai eu	I have had	jé u
tu as eu	thou hast had	tu a zu
il a eu	he has had	i la u
nous avons eu	we have had	nou za von zu
vous avez eu	you have had	vou za vé zu
ils ont eu	they have had	il zon tu
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
J'avais	I had	ja vè
tu avais	thou hadst	tu a vè
il avait	he had	ila vè
nous avions	we had	nou za vi on
vous aviez	you had	vou za vi é
ils avaient	they had	il za vè
-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
J'avais eu	I had had	ja vè zu
tu avais eu	thou hadst had	tu a vè zu
il avait eu	he had had	i la vè tu
nous avions eu	we had had	nou za vi on zu
vous aviez eu	you had had	vou za vi é zu
ils avaient eu	they had had	il za vè tu

†See page 1, art. 7.

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre, ingrat. onde. un, amen.
‘j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am.

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

J'eus	<i>I had</i>	ju
tu eus	<i>thou hadst</i>	tu u
il eut	<i>he had</i>	i lu
nous eûmes	<i>we had</i>	nou zum
vous eûtes	<i>you had</i>	vou zut
ils eurent	<i>they had</i>	il zur

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

J'eus eu	<i>I had had</i>	ju zu
tu eus eu	<i>thou hadst had</i>	tu u zu
il eut eu	<i>he had had</i>	i lu tu
nous eûmes eu	<i>we had had</i>	nou zum zu
vous eûtes eu	<i>you had had</i>	vou zut zu
ils eurent eu	<i>they had had</i>	il zur tu

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

J'aurai	<i>I shall or will have</i>	jo ré
tu auras	<i>thou shalt or wilt have</i>	tu o râ
il aura	<i>he shall or will have</i>	i lo ra
nous aurons	<i>we shall or will have</i>	nou zo ron
vous aurez	<i>you shall or will have</i>	vou zo ré
ils auront	<i>they shall or will have</i>	il zo ron

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

J'aurai eu	<i>I shall or will have had</i>	jo ré u
tu auras eu	<i>thou shalt or wilt have had</i>	tu o râ zu
il aura eu	<i>he shall or will have had</i>	i lo ra u
nous aurons eu	<i>we shall or will have had</i>	nou zo ron zu
vous aurez eu	<i>you shall or will have had</i>	vou zo ré zu
ils auront eu	<i>they shall or will have had</i>	il zo ron tu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

J'aurais	<i>I should, would, could, or might have</i>	jo rè
tu aurais	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst have</i>	tu o rè
il aurait	<i>he should, would, could, or might have</i>	i lo rè
nous aurions	<i>we should, would, could, or might have</i>	nou zo ri on
vous auriez	<i>you should, would, could, or might have</i>	vou zo ri é
ils auraient	<i>they should, would, could, or might have</i>	il zo rè

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

J'aurais eu,	<i>I should, would, could,</i>	jo rè zu
or j'eusse eu	<i>or might have had</i>	jus u
tu aurais eu,	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst,</i>	tu o rè zu
or tu eusses eu	<i>couldst, or mightst have had</i>	tu us zu
il aurait eu,	<i>he should, would, could,</i>	i lo rè tu
or il eût eu	<i>or might have had</i>	i lu tu
nous aurions eu,	<i>we should, would, could,</i>	nou zo ri on zu
or nous eussions eu	<i>or might have had</i>	nou zu si on zu
vous auriez eu,	<i>you should, would, could,</i>	vou zo ri é zu
or vous eussiez eu	<i>or might have had</i>	vou zu si é zu
ils auraient eu,	<i>they should, would, could,</i>	il zo rè tu
or ils eussent eu	<i>or might have had</i>	il zus tu

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

aie	<i>have (thou)</i>	è
qu'il ait	<i>let him have</i>	ki lè
ayons	<i>let us have</i>	é yon
ayez	<i>have (you)</i>	é yé
qu'ils aient	<i>let them have</i>	kil zè

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que j'aie	<i>that I may have</i>	ke jè
que tu aies	<i>that thou mayst have</i>	ke tu è
qu'il ait	<i>that he may have</i>	ki lè
que nous ayons	<i>that we may have</i>	ke nou zé yon
que vous ayez	<i>that you may have</i>	ke vou zé yé
qu'ils aient	<i>that they may have</i>	kil zè

-R-

PRETERIT or PAST,

or compound of the present

Que j'aie eu	<i>that I may have had</i>	ke jè u
que tu aies eu	<i>that thou mayst have had</i>	ke tu è zu
qu'il ait eu	<i>that he may have had</i>	ki lè tu
que nous ayons eu	<i>that we may have had</i>	ke nou zé yon zu
que vous ayez eu	<i>that you may have had</i>	ke vou zé yé zu
qu'ils aient eu	<i>that they may have had</i>	kil zè tu

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que j'eusse	<i>that I might have</i>	ke jus
que tu eusses	<i>that thou mightst have</i>	ke tu us
qu'il eût	<i>that he might have</i>	ki lu
que nous eussions	<i>that we might have</i>	ke nou zu si on
que vous eussiez	<i>that you might have</i>	ke vou zu si é
qu'ils eussent	<i>that they might have</i>	kil zus

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse eu	<i>that I might have had</i>	ke jus u
que tu eusses eu	<i>that thou mightst have had</i>	ke tu us zu
qu'il eût eu	<i>that he might have had</i>	ki lu tu
que nous eussions eu	<i>that we might have had</i>	ke nou zu si on zu
que vous eussiez eu	<i>that you might have had</i>	ke vou zu si é zu
qu'ils eussent eu	<i>that they might have had</i>	kil zus tu

⁶mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
⁷j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB

AVOIR to have (Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.	
ne pas avoir	not to have	ne pâ za voir
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT, or compound of the present.	
n'avoir pas eu	not to have had	na voir pâ zu
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.	
n'ayant pas	not having	né yan pâ
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
n'ayant pas eu	having not had	né yan pâ zu

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Je n'ai pas	I have not	je né pâ
tu n'as pas	thou hast not	tu nâ pâ
il n'a pas	he has not	il na pâ
nous n'avons pas	we have not	nou na von pâ
vous n'avez pas	you have not	vou na vé pâ
ils n'ont pas	they have not	il non pâ
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
Je n'ai pas eu	I have not had	je né pâ zu
tu n'as pas eu	thou hast not had	tu nâ pâ zu
il n'a pas eu	he has not had	il na pâ zu
nous n'avons pas eu	we have not had	nou na von pâ zu
vous n'avez pas eu	you have not had	vou na vé pâ zu
ils n'ont pas eu	they have not had	il non pâ zu
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Je n'avais pas	I had not	je na vè pâ
tu n'avais pas	thou hadst not	tu na vè pâ
il n'avait pas	he had not	il na vè pâ
nous n'avions pas	we had not	nou na vi on pâ
vous n'aviez pas	you had not	vou na vi é pâ
ils n'avaient pas	they had not	il na vè pâ
-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
Je n'avais pas eu	I had not had	je na vè pâ zu
tu n'avais pas eu	thou hadst not had	tu na vè pâ zu
il n'avait pas eu	he had not had	il na vè pâ zu
nous n'avions pas eu	we had not had	nou na vi on pâ zu
vous n'aviez pas eu	you had not had	vou na vi é pâ zu
ils n'avaient pas eu	they had not had	il na vè pâ zu

^{ami.} âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouîte.
^{at.} arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too, fool.

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je n'eus pas	<i>I had not</i>	je nu pâ
tu n'eus pas	<i>thou hadst not</i>	tu nu pâ
il n'eut pas	<i>he had not</i>	il nu pâ
nous n'eûmes pas	<i>we had not</i>	nou num pâ
vous n'eûtes pas	<i>you had not</i>	vou nut pâ
ils n'eurent pas	<i>they had not</i>	il nur pâ

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

Je n'eus pas eu	<i>I had not had</i>	je nu pâ zu
tu n'eus pas eu	<i>thou hadst not had</i>	tu nu pâ zu
il n'eut pas eu	<i>he had not had</i>	il nu pâ zu
nous n'eûmes pas eu	<i>we had not had</i>	nou num pâ zu
vous n'eûtes pas eu	<i>you had not had</i>	vou nut pâ zu
ils n'eurent pas eu	<i>they had not had</i>	il nur pâ zu

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je n'aurai pas	<i>I shall or will not have</i>	je no ré pâ
tu n'auras pas	<i>thou shalt or wilt not have</i>	tu no râ pâ
il n'aura pas	<i>he shall or will not have</i>	il no ra pâ
nous n'aurons pas	<i>we shall or will not have</i>	nou no ron pâ
vous n'aurez pas	<i>you shall or will not have</i>	vou no ré pâ
ils n'auront pas	<i>they shall or will not have</i>	il no ron pâ

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

Je n'aurai pas eu	<i>I shall or will not have had</i>	je no ré pâ zu
tu n'auras pas eu	<i>thou shalt or wilt not have had</i>	tu no râ pâ zu
il n'aura pas eu	<i>he shall or will not have had</i>	il no ra pâ zu
nous n'aurons pas eu	<i>we shall or will not have had</i>	nou no ron pâ zu
vous n'aurez pas eu	<i>you shall or will not have had</i>	vou no ré pâ zu
ils n'auront pas eu	<i>they shall or will not have had</i>	il no ron pâ zu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je n'aurais pas	<i>I should, would, could, or might not have</i>	je no rè pâ
tu n'aurais pas	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst not have</i>	tu no rè pâ
il n'aurait pas	<i>he should, would, could, or might not have</i>	il no rè pâ
nous n'aurions pas	<i>we should, would, could, or might not have</i>	nou no ri on pâ
vous n'auriez pas	<i>you should, would, could, or might not have</i>	vou no ri é pâ
ils n'auraient pas	<i>they should, would, could, or might not have</i>	il no rè pâ

³*mur* mâr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre, ingrat. onde. un, amen.
¹j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Je n'aurais pas eu,	<i>I should, would, could,</i>	je no rè pâ zu
or <i>je n'eusse pas eu</i>	<i>or might not have had</i>	<i>je nus pâ zu</i>
tu n'aurais pas eu,	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>	tu no rè pâ zu
or <i>tu n'eusses pas eu</i>	<i>or mightst not have had</i>	<i>tu nus pâ zu</i>
il n'aurait pas eu,	<i>he should, would, could,</i>	il no rè pâ zu
or <i>il n'eût pas eu</i>	<i>or might not have had</i>	<i>il nu pâ zu</i>
nous n'aurions pas eu,	<i>we should, would, could,</i>	nou no ri on pâ zu
or <i>nous n'eussions pas eu</i>	<i>or might not have had</i>	<i>nou nu si on pâ zu</i>
vous n'auriez pas eu,	<i>you should, would, could,</i>	vou no ri é pâ zu
or <i>vous n'eussiez pas eu</i>	<i>or might not have had</i>	<i>vou nu si é pâ zu</i>
ils n'auraient pas eu,	<i>they should, would could,</i>	il no rè pâ zu
or <i>ils n'eussent pas eu</i>	<i>or might not have had</i>	<i>il nus pâ zu</i>

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

n'aie pas	<i>have not (thou)</i>	nè pâ
qu'il n'ait pas	<i>let him not have</i>	kil nè pâ
n'ayons pas	<i>let us not have</i>	né yon pâ
n'ayez pas	<i>have not (you)</i>	né yé pâ
qu'ils n'aient pas	<i>let them not have</i>	kil nè pâ

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je n'aie pas	<i>that I may</i>	} <i>not have</i>	kej nè pâ
que tu n'aies pas	<i>that thou mayst</i>		ke tu nè pâ
qu'il n'ait pas	<i>that he may</i>		kil nè pâ
que nous n'ayons pas	<i>that we may</i>		ke nou né yon pâ
que vous n'ayez pas	<i>that you may</i>		ke vou né yé pâ
qu'ils n'aient pas	<i>that they may</i>		kil nè pâ

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,

or compound of the present,

Que je n'aie pas eu	<i>that I may</i>	} <i>not have had</i>	kej nè pâ zu
que tu n'aies pas eu	<i>that thou mayst</i>		ke tu nè pâ zu
qu'il n'ait pas eu	<i>that he may</i>		kil nè pâ zu
que nous n'ayons pas eu	<i>that we may</i>		ke nou né yon pâ zu
que vous n'ayez pas eu	<i>that you may</i>		ke vou né yé pâ zu
qu'ils n'aient pas eu	<i>that they may</i>		kil nè pâ zu

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je n'eusse pas	<i>that I might</i>	} <i>not have</i>	kej nus pâ
que tu n'eusses pas	<i>that thou mightst</i>		ke tu nus pâ
qu'il n'eût pas	<i>that he might</i>		kil nu pâ
que nous n'eussions pas	<i>that we might</i>		ke nou nu si on pâ
que vous n'eussiez pas	<i>that you might</i>		ke vou nu si é pâ
qu'ils n'eussent pas	<i>that they might</i>		kil nus pâ

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas eu	<i>that I might</i>	} <i>not have had</i>	kej nus pâ zu
que tu n'eusses pas eu	<i>that thou mightst</i>		ke tu nus pâ zu
qu'il n'eût pas eu	<i>that he might</i>		kil nu pâ zu
que nous n'eussions pas eu	<i>that we might</i>		ke nou nu si on pâ zu
que vous n'eussiez pas eu	<i>that you might</i>		ke vou nu si é pâ zu
qu'ils n'eussent pas eu	<i>that they might</i>		kil nus pâ zu

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouîte.
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

AVOIR to have. (Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Ai-je	<i>have I</i>	éj
as-tu	<i>hast thou</i>	â tu
a-t-il	<i>has he</i>	a til
avons-nous	<i>have we</i>	a von nou
avez-vous	<i>have you</i>	a vé vou
ont-ils	<i>have they</i>	on til

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ai-je eu	<i>have I had</i>	éj u
as-tu eu	<i>hast thou had</i>	â tu u
a-t-il eu	<i>has he had</i>	a til u
avons-nous eu	<i>have we had</i>	a von nou zu
avez-vous eu	<i>have you had</i>	a vé vou zu
ont-ils eu	<i>have they had</i>	on til zu

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Avais-je	<i>had I</i>	a vèj
avais-tu	<i>hadst thou</i>	a vè tu
avait-il	<i>had he</i>	a vè til
avons-nous	<i>had we</i>	a vi on nou
aviez-vous	<i>had you</i>	a vi é vou
avaient-ils	<i>had they</i>	a vè til

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Avais-je eu	<i>had I had</i>	a vèj u
avais-tu eu	<i>hadst thou had</i>	a vè tu u
avait-il eu	<i>had he had</i>	a vè til u
avons-nous eu	<i>had we had</i>	a vi on nou zu
aviez-vous eu	<i>had you had</i>	a vi é vou zu
avaient-ils eu	<i>had they had</i>	a vè til zu

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Eus-je	<i>had I</i>	uj
eus-tu	<i>hadst thou</i>	u tu
eut-il	<i>had he</i>	u til
eûnes-nous	<i>had we</i>	um nou
eûtes-vous	<i>had you</i>	ut vou
eurent-ils	<i>had they</i>	ur til

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. anes
⁴j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Williams.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

Eus-je eu	<i>had I had</i>	uj u
eus-tu eu	<i>hadst thou had</i>	u tu u
eut-il eu	<i>had he had</i>	u ti lu
eûmes-nous eu	<i>had we had</i>	um nou zu
eûtes-vous eu	<i>had you had</i>	ut vou zu
eurent-ils eu	<i>had they had</i>	ur til zu

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Aurai-je	<i>shall or will I have</i>	o réj
auras-tu	<i>shalt or wilt thou have</i>	o râ tu
aura-t-il	<i>shall or will he have</i>	o ra til
aurons-nous	<i>shall or will we have</i>	o ron nou
aurez-vous	<i>shall or will you have</i>	o ré vou
auront-ils	<i>shall or will they have</i>	o ron til

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Aurai-je eu	<i>shall or will I have had</i>	o réj u
auras-tu eu	<i>shalt or wilt thou have had</i>	o râ tu u
aura-t-il eu	<i>shall or will he have had</i>	o ra til u
aurons-nous eu	<i>shall or will we have had</i>	o ron nou zu
aurez-vous eu	<i>shall or will you have had</i>	o ré vou zu
auront-ils eu	<i>shall or will they have had</i>	o ron til zu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Aurais-je	<i>should, would, could, or might I have</i>	o rèj
aurais-tu	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou have</i>	o rè tu
aurait-il	<i>should, would, could, or might he have</i>	o rè til
aurions-nous	<i>should, would, could, or might we have</i>	o rion nou
auriez-vous	<i>should, would, could, or might you have</i>	o ri é vou
auraient-ils	<i>should, would, could, or might they have</i>	o rè til

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

Aurais-je eu,	<i>should, would, could,</i>	o rèj u
or eussé-je eu	<i>or might I have had</i>	u séj u
aurais-tu eu,	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>	o rè tu u
or eusses-tu eu	<i>or mightst thou have had</i>	us tu u
aurait-il eu.	<i>should, would, could,</i>	o rè til eu
or eût-il eu	<i>or might he have had</i>	u ti lu
aurions-nous eu,	<i>should, would, could,</i>	o ri on nou zu
or eussions-nous eu	<i>or might we have had</i>	u si on nou zu
auriez-vous eu,	<i>should, would, could,</i>	o ri é vou zu
or eussiez-vous eu	<i>or might you have had</i>	u si é vou zu
auraient-ils eu,	<i>should, would, could,</i>	o rè til zu
or eussent-ils eu	<i>or might they have had</i>	us til zu

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte
²ai. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

AVOIR to have (Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F- PRESENT.		
N'ai-je pas	<i>have I not</i>	néj pâ
n'as-tu pas	<i>hast thou not</i>	nâ tu pâ
n'a-t-il pas	<i>has he not</i>	na til pâ
n'avons-nous pas	<i>have we not</i>	na von nou pâ
n'avez-vous pas	<i>have you not</i>	na vé vou pâ
n'ont-ils pas	<i>have they not</i>	non til pâ
-G- PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE, <i>or compound of the present.</i>		
N'ai je pas eu	<i>have I not had</i>	néj pâ zu
n'as-tu pas eu	<i>hast thou not had</i>	nâ tu pâ zu
n'a-t-il pas eu	<i>has he not had</i>	na til pâ zu
n'avons-nous pas eu	<i>have we not had</i>	na von nou pâ zu
n'avez-vous pas eu	<i>have you not had</i>	na vé vou pâ zu
n'ont-ils pas eu	<i>have they not had</i>	non til pâ zu
-H- IMPERFECT.		
N'avais-je pas	<i>had I not</i>	na vèj pâ
n'avais-tu pas	<i>hadst thou not</i>	na vè tu pâ
n'avait-il pas	<i>had he not</i>	na vè til pâ
n'avions-nous pas	<i>had we not</i>	na vi on nou pâ
n'aviez-vous pas	<i>had you not</i>	na vi é vou pâ
n'avaient-ils pas	<i>had they not</i>	na vè til pâ
-I- PLUPERFECT, <i>or compound of the imperfect.</i>		
N'avais-je pas eu	<i>had I not had</i>	na vèj pâ zu
n'avais-tu pas eu	<i>hadst thou not had</i>	na vè tu pâ zu
n'avait-il pas eu	<i>had he not had</i>	na vè til pâ zu
n'avions-nous pas eu	<i>had we not had</i>	na vi on nou pâ zu
n'aviez-vous pas eu	<i>had you not had</i>	na vi é vou pâ zu
n'avaient-ils pas eu	<i>had they not had</i>	na vè til pâ zu
-J- PRETERIT DEFINITE.		
N'eus-je pas	<i>had I not</i>	núj p?
n'eus-tu pas	<i>hadst thou not</i>	nu tu pâ
n'eut-il pas	<i>had he not</i>	nu til pâ
n'eûmes-nous pas	<i>had we not</i>	num nou pâ
n'eûtes-vous pas	<i>had you not</i>	nut vou pâ
n'eurent-ils pas	<i>had they not</i>	nur til pâ

mur. mur. jeune. jeune. boîte. boîte. ancre, ingrat. onde. un, amen.
 j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi li am

K- PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

N'eus-je pas eu	had I not had	núj pâ zu
n'eus-tu pas eu	hadst thou not had	nu tu pâ zu
n'eut-il pas eu	had he not had	nu til pâ zu
n'eûmes-nous pas eu	had we not had	num nou pâ zu
n'eûtes-vous pas eu	had you not had	nut vou pâ zu
n'eurent-ils pas eu	had they not had	nur til pâ zu

-L- FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

N'aurai-je pas	shall or will I not have	no réj pâ
n'auras-tu pas	shalt or wilt thou not have	no râ tu pâ
n'aura-t-il pas	shall or will he not have	no ra til pâ
n'aurons-nous pas	shall or will we not have	no ron nou pâ
n'aurez-vous pas	shall or will you not have	no ré vou pâ
n'auront-ils pas	shall or will they not have	no ron til pâ

-M- FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas eu	shall or will I not have had	no réj pâ zu
n'auras-tu pas eu	shalt or wilt thou not have had	no râ tu pâ zu
n'aura-t-il pas eu	shall or will he not have had	no ra til pâ zu
n'aurons-nous pas eu	shall or will we not have had	no ron nou pâ zu
n'aurez-vous pas eu	shall or will you not have had	no ré vou pâ zu
n'auront-ils pas eu	shall or will they not have had	no ron til pâ zu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N- PRESENT.

N'aurais-je pas	should, would, could, or might I not have	no rèj pâ
n'aurais-tu pas	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou not have	no rè tu pâ
n'aurait-il pas	should, would, could, or might he not have	no rè til pâ
n'aurions-nous pas	should, would, could, or might we not have	no ri on nou pâ
n'auriez-vous pas	should, would, could, or might you not have	no ri é vou pâ
n'auraient-ils pas	should, would, could, or might they not have	no rè til pâ

**-O- PAST,
*or compound of the present.***

N'aurais-je pas eu,	should, would, could,	no rèj pâ zu
or n'eussé-je pas eu	or might I not have had	nu séj pâ zu
n'aurais-tu pas eu,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,	no rè tu pâ zu
or n'eusses-tu pas eu	or mightst thou not have had	nus tu pâ zu
n'aurait il pas eu,	should, would, could,	no rè til pâ zu
or n'eût-il pas eu	or might he not have had	nu til pâ zu
n'aurions-nous pas eu,	should, would, could,	no ri on nou pâ
or n'eussions-nous pas eu,	or might we not have had	nu si on nou pâ
n'auriez-vous pas eu,	should, would, could,	no ri é vou pâ
or n'eussiez-vous pas eu	or might you not have had	nu si é rou pâ
n'auraient-ils pas eu,	should, would could,	no rè til pâ zu
or n'eussent-ils pas eu	or might they not have had	nus til pâ zu

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vôûto.
 2at. arm. tub. alc. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE UNIPERSONAL VERB.

Y AVOIR

there to be

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.	
Y avoir	<i>there to be</i>	i a voir
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT, or compound of the present.	
Y avoir eu	<i>there to have been</i>	i a voi ru
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.	
Y ayant	<i>there being</i>	i é yan
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
Y ayant eu	<i>there having been</i>	i é yan tu

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Il y a	<i>there is or there are</i>	il ya
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
Il y a eu	<i>there has been or there have been</i>	il ya u
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Il y avait	<i>there was or there were</i>	il ya vè
-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
Il y avait eu	<i>there had been</i>	il ya vè tu
-J-	PRETERIT DEFINITE.	
Il y eut	<i>there was or there were</i>	il yu
-K-	PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.	
Il y eut eu	<i>there had been</i>	il yu tu
-L-	FUTURE ABSOLUTE.	
Il y aura	<i>there will be</i>	il yo ra
-M-	FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.	
Il y aura eu	<i>there will have been</i>	il yo ra u

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-	PRESENT.	
Il y aurait	<i>there would be</i>	il yo rè
-O-	PAST, or compound of the present.	
Il y aurait eu	<i>there would have been</i>	il yo rè tu

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-	PRESENT.	
Qu'il y ait	<i>that there may be</i>	kil yè
-R-	PRETERIT OR PAST, or compound of the present.	
Qu'il y ait eu	<i>that there may have been</i>	kil yè tu
-S-	IMPERFECT.	
Qu'il y eût	<i>that there might be</i>	kil yu
-T-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
Qu'il y eût eu	<i>that there might have been</i>	kil yu tu

⁹mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
¹j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE UNIPERSONAL VERB

Y AVOIR

there to be

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.	
Ne pas y avoir	<i>not there to be</i>	ne pâ zi a voir
-B-	PAST or PERFECT, <i>or compound of the present.</i>	
Ne pas y avoir eu	<i>not there to have been</i>	ne pâ zi a voi ru
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT or ACTIVE.	
N'y ayant pas	<i>there not being</i>	ni é yan pâ
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT	
N'y ayant pas eu	<i>there not having been</i>	ni é yan pâ zu

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Il n'y a pas	<i>there is not or there are not</i>	il gna pâ
-G-	PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE, <i>or compound of the present.</i>	
Il n'y a pas eu	<i>there has not been or there have not been</i>	il gna pâ zu
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Il n'y avait pas	<i>there was not or there were not</i>	il gna vè pâ
-I-	PLUPERFECT, <i>or compound of the imperfect.</i>	
Il n'y avait pas eu	<i>there had not been</i>	il gna vè pâ zu
-J-	PRETERIT DEFINITE.	
Il n'y eut pas	<i>there was not or there were not</i>	il gnu pâ
-K-	PRETERIT ANTERIOR, <i>or compound of the preterit.</i>	
Il n'y eut pas eu	<i>there had not been</i>	il gnu pâ zu
-L-	FUTURE ABSOLUTE.	
Il n'y aura pas	<i>there will not be</i>	il gno ra pâ
-M-	FUTURE ANTERIOR, <i>or compound of the future.</i>	
Il n'y aura pas eu	<i>there will not have been</i>	il gno ra pâ zu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-	PRESENT.	
Il n'y aurait pas	<i>there would not be</i>	il gno rè pâ
-O-	PAST, <i>or compound of the present.</i>	
Il n'y aurait pas eu	<i>there would not have been</i>	il gno rè pâ zu

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-	PRESENT.	
Qu'il n'y ait pas	<i>that there may not be</i>	kil gnè zu
-R-	PRETERIT or PAST, <i>or compound of the present,</i>	
Qu'il n'y ait pas eu	<i>that there may not have been</i>	kil gnè pâ zu
-S-	IMPERFECT.	
Qu'il n'y eût pas	<i>that there might not be</i>	kil gnu pâ
-T-	PLUPERFECT, <i>or compound of the imperfect.</i>	
Qu'il n'y eût pas eu	<i>that there might not have been</i>	kil gnu pa zu

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte.
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE UNIPERSONAL VERB.

Y AVOIR *there to be* (*Interrogatively.*)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Y a-t-il	<i>is there or are there</i>	ya til
-G-	PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
Y a-t-il eu	<i>has there been or have there been</i>	ya ti lu
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Y avait-il	<i>was there or were there</i>	ya vè til
-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
Y avait-il eu	<i>had there been</i>	ya vè ti lu
-J-	PRETERIT DEFINITE.	
Y eut-il	<i>was there or were there</i>	yu til
-K-	PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.	
Y eut-il eu	<i>had there been</i>	yu ti lu
-L-	FUTURE ABSOLUTE.	
Y aura-t-il	<i>will there be</i>	yo ra til
-M-	FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future.	
Y aura-t-il eu	<i>will there have been</i>	yo ra ti lu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-	PRESENT.	
Y aurait-il	<i>would there be</i>	yo rè til
-O-	PAST, or compound of the present.	
Y aurait-il eu	<i>would there have been</i>	yo rè ti lu

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
tj, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE UNIPERSONAL VERB.

Y AVOIR *there to be* (*Negatively and Interrogatively*)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

F- PRESENT.

N'y a-t-il pas *is there not or are there not* gna til pâ

-G- PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
or compound of the present.

N'y a-t-il pas eu *has there not been*
or *have there not been* gna til pâ zu

-H- IMPERFECT.

N'y avait-il pas *was there not or were there not* gna vè til pâ

-I- PLUPERFECT,
or compound of the imperfect.

N'y avait-il pas eu *had there not been* gna vè til pâ zu

-J- PRETERIT DEFINITE.

N'y eut-il pas *was there not or were there not* gnu til pâ

K- PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

N'y eut-il pas eu *had there not been* gnu til pâ zu

-L- FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

N'y aura-t-il pas *will there not be* gno ra til pâ

-M- FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

N'y aura-t-il pas eu *will there not have been* gno ra til mâ zu

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

N- PRESENT.

N'y aurait-il pas *would there not be* gno rè til pâ

O- PAST,
or compound of the present

N'y aurait-il pas eu *would there not have been* gno rè til pâ zu

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte
 pat. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

†CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

ÊTRE

to be

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.	
être	to be	ê tre
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT, or compound of the present.	
avoir été	to have been	a vio ré té
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.	
étant	being	é tan
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
ayant été	having been	é yan té té
-E-	PARTICIPLE PAST OR PERFECT OR PASSIVE	
été	been	é té

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Je suis	I am	je su i
tu es	thou art	tu è
il est	he is	i le
nous sommes	we are	nou som
vous êtes	you are	vou zê t
ils sont	they are	il son
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
J'ai été	I have been	jé é t i
tu as été	thou hast been	tu â z i té
il a été	he has been	i la é té
nous avons été	we have been	nou za von zé té
vous avez été	you have been	vou za vé zé té
ils ont été	they have been	il z on té té
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
J'étais	I was	jé tè
tu étais	thou wast	tu é tè
il était	he was	il é tè
nous étions	we were	nou zé ti on
vous étiez	you were	vou zé ti é
ils étaient	they were	il zé tè
-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
J'avais été	I had been	ja vè zé té
tu avais été	thou hadst been	ti a vè zé té
il avait été	he had been	i la vè té té
nous avions été	we had been	nou za vi on zé té
vous aviez été	you had been	vou za vi é zé té
ils avaient été	they had been	il za vè té té

mar. mâr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre, ingrat. onde. un, amen.
 4j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je fus	<i>I was</i>	je fu
tu fus	<i>thou wast</i>	tu fu
il fut	<i>he was</i>	il fu
nous fûmes	<i>we were</i>	nou fum
vous fûtes	<i>you were</i>	vou fut
ils furent	<i>they were</i>	il fur

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

J'eus été	<i>I had been</i>	ju zé té
tu eus été	<i>thou hadst been</i>	tu u zé té
il eut été	<i>he had been</i>	i lu té té
nous eûmes été	<i>we had been</i>	nou zum zé té
vous eûtes été	<i>you had been</i>	vou zut zé té
ils eurent été	<i>they had been</i>	il zur té té

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je serai	<i>I shall or will be</i>	je sré
tu seras	<i>thou shalt or will be</i>	tu srâ
il sera	<i>he shall or will be</i>	il sra
nous serons	<i>we shall or will be</i>	nou sron
vous serez	<i>you shall or will be</i>	vou sré
ils seront	<i>they shall or will be</i>	il sron

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

J'aurai été	<i>I shall or will have been</i>	jo ré é té
tu auras été	<i>thou shalt or wilt have been</i>	tu o râ zé té
il aura été	<i>he shall or will have been</i>	il o ra é té
nous aurons été	<i>we shall or will have been</i>	nou zo ron zé té
vous aurez été	<i>you shall or will have been</i>	vou zo ré zé té
ils auront été	<i>they shall or will have been</i>	il zo ron té té

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je serais	<i>I should, would, could,</i> <i>or might be</i>	je srè
tu serais	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i> <i>or mightst be</i>	tu srè
il serait	<i>he should, would, could,</i> <i>or might be</i>	il srè
nous serions	<i>we should, would, could,</i> <i>or might be</i>	nou se ri on
vous seriez	<i>you should, would, could,</i> <i>or might be</i>	vou se ri e
ils seraient	<i>they should, would, could,</i> <i>or might be</i>	il srè

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouête
at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-O-

PAST

or compound of the present.

J'aurais été	<i>I should, would, could,</i>	jo rè zé té
or j'eusse été	<i>or might have been</i>	jus é té
tu aurais été	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>	tu o rè zé té
or tu eusses été	<i>or mightst have been</i>	tu us zé té
il aurait été	<i>he should, would, could,</i>	i lo rè té té
or il eût été	<i>or might have been</i>	i lu té té
nous aurions été	<i>we should, would, could,</i>	nou zo ri on zé té
or nous eussions été	<i>or might have been</i>	nou zu si on zé té
vous auriez été	<i>you should, would, could,</i>	vou zo ri é zé té
or vous eussiez été	<i>or might have been</i>	vou zu si é zé té
ils auraient été	<i>they should, would, could,</i>	il zo rè té té
or ils eussent été	<i>or might have been</i>	il zus té té

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sois	<i>be (thou)</i>	soi
qu'il soit	<i>let him be</i>	kil soi
soyons	<i>let us be</i>	soi yon
soyez	<i>be (you)</i>	soi yé
qu'ils soient	<i>let them be</i>	kil soi

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je sois	<i>that I may be</i>	kej soi
que tu sois	<i>that thou mayst be</i>	ke tu soi
qu'il soit	<i>that he may be</i>	kil soi
que nous soyons	<i>that we may be</i>	ke nou soi yon
que vous soyez	<i>that you may be</i>	ke vou soi yé
qu'ils soient	<i>that they may be</i>	kil soi

-R-

PRETERIT or PAST,

or compound of the present,

Que j'aie été	<i>that I may have been</i>	ke jè é té
que tu aies été	<i>that thou mayst have been</i>	ke tu è zé té
qu'il ait été	<i>that he may have been</i>	ki lè té té
que nous ayons été	<i>that we may have been</i>	ke nou zé yon zé té
que vous ayez été	<i>that you may have been</i>	ke vou zé yé zé té
qu'ils aient été	<i>that they may have been</i>	kil zè té té

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je fusse	<i>that I might be</i>	kej fus
que tu fusses	<i>that thou mightst be</i>	ke tu fus
qu'il fût	<i>that he might be</i>	kil fu
que nous fussions	<i>that we might be</i>	ke nou fu si on
que vous fussiez	<i>that you might be</i>	ke vou fu si é
qu'ils fussent	<i>that they might be</i>	kil fus

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse été	<i>that I might have been</i>	ke jus é té
que tu eusses été	<i>that thou mightst have been</i>	ke tu us zé té
qu'il eût été	<i>that he might have been</i>	ki lu té té
que nous eussions été	<i>that we might have been</i>	ke nou zu si on zé té
que vous eussiez été	<i>that you might have been</i>	ke vou zu si é zé té
qu'ils eussent été	<i>that they might have been</i>	kil zus té té

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
⁴j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

ÊTRE

to be

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.	
Ne pas être	not to be	ne pâ zê tre
-B-	PAST or PERFECT, or compound of the present.	
ne pas avoir été	not to have been	ne pâ za voi ré té
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT or ACTIVE,	
n' étant pas	not being	né tan pâ
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	
n'ayant pas été	not having been	né yan pâ zé té

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Je ne suis pas	I am not	jen su i pâ
tu n'es pas	thou art not	tu nè pâ
il n'est pas	he is not	il nè pâ
nous ne sommes pas	we are not	noun som pâ
vous n'êtes pas	you are not	vou nêt pâ
ils ne sont pas	they are not	il ne son pâ
-G-	PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
Je n'ai pas été	I have not been	je né pâ zé té
tu n'as pas été	thou hast not been	tu nâ pâ zé té
il n'a pas été	he has not been	il na pâ zé té
nous n'avons pas été	we have not been	nou na von pâ zé té
vous n'avez pas été	you have not been	vou na vé pâ zé té
ils n'ont pas été	they have not been	il non pâ zé té
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Je n'étais pas	I was not	je né tè pâ
tu n'étais pas	thou wast not	tu né tè pâ
il n'était pas	he was not	il né tè pâ
nous n'étions pas	we were not	nou né ti on pâ
vous n'étiez pas	you were not	vou né ti é pâ
ils n'étaient pas	they were not	il né tè pâ
-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
Je n'avais pas été	I had not been	je na vè pâ zé té
tu n'avais pas été	thou hadst not been	tu na vè pâ zé té
il n'avait pas été	he had not been	il na vè pâ zé té
nous n'avions pas été	we had not been	nou na vi on pâ zé té
vous n'aviez pas été	you had not been	vou na vi é pâ zé té
ils n'avaient pas été	they had not been	il na vè pâ zé té

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voute.

²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne fus pas	<i>I was not</i>	jex fu pâ
tu ne fus pas	<i>thou wast not</i>	tun fu pâ
il ne fut pas	<i>he was not</i>	il ne fu pâ
nous ne fûmes pas	<i>we were not</i>	noun fum pâ
vous ne fûtes pas	<i>you were not</i>	voun fut pâ
ils ne furent pas	<i>they were not</i>	il ne fur pâ

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

Je n'eus pas été	<i>I had not been</i>	je nu pâ zé té
tu n'eus pas été	<i>thou hadst not been</i>	tu nu pâ zé té
il n'eut pas été	<i>he had not been</i>	il nu pâ zé té
nous n'eûmes pas été	<i>we had not been</i>	nou num pâ zé té
vous n'eûtes pas été	<i>you had not been</i>	vou nut pâ zé té
ils n'eurent pas été	<i>they had not been</i>	il nur pâ zé té

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne serai pas	<i>I shall or will not be</i>	jex sré pâ
tu ne seras pas	<i>thou shalt or wilt not be</i>	tun srâ pâ
il ne sera pas	<i>he shall or will not be</i>	il ne sra pâ
nous ne serons pas	<i>we shall or will not be</i>	noun sron pâ
vous ne serez pas	<i>you shall or will not be</i>	voun sré pâ
ils ne seront pas	<i>they shall or will not be</i>	il ne sron pâ

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

Je n'aurai pas été	<i>I shall or will not have been</i>	jno ré pâ zé té
tu n'auras pas été	<i>thou shalt or wilt not have been</i>	tu no râ pâ zé té
il n'aura pas été	<i>he shall or will not have been</i>	il no ra pâ zé té
nous n'aurons pas été	<i>we shall or will not have been</i>	nou no ron pâ zé té
vous n'aurez pas été	<i>you shall or will not have been</i>	vou no ré pâ zé té
ils n'auront pas été	<i>they shall or will not have been</i>	il no ron pâ zé té

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je ne serais pas	<i>I should, would, could, or might not be</i>	jex srè pâ
tu ne serais pas	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst not be</i>	tun srè pâ
il ne serait pas	<i>he should, would, could, or might not be</i>	il ne srè pâ
nous ne serions pas	<i>we should, would, could, or might not be</i>	noun se ri on pâ
vous ne seriez pas	<i>you should, would, could, or might not be</i>	voun se ri é pâ
ils ne seraient pas	<i>they should, would, could, or might not be</i>	il ne srè pâ

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre, ingrat. onde. un, amen.
⁴j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Je n'aurais pas été	<i>I should, would,</i>	<i>not have been</i>	je no rè pâ zé té
or <i>je n'eusse pas été</i>	<i>could, or might</i>		<i>je nus pâ zé té</i>
tu n'aurais pas été	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst,</i>		tu no rè pâ zé té
or <i>tu n'eusses pas été</i>	<i>couldst, or mightst</i>		<i>tu nus pâ zé té</i>
il n'aurait pas été	<i>he should, would,</i>		il no rè pâ zé té
or <i>il n'eût pas été</i>	<i>could, or might</i>		<i>il nu pâ zé té</i>
nous n'aurions pas été	<i>we should, would,</i>		nou no ri on pâ zé té
or <i>nous n'eussions pas été</i>	<i>could, or might</i>		<i>nou nu si on pâ zé té</i>
vous n'auriez pas été	<i>you should, would,</i>		vou no ri é pâ zé té
or <i>vous n'eussiez pas été</i>	<i>could, or might</i>		<i>vou nu si é pâ zé té</i>
ils n'auraient pas été	<i>they should, would,</i>		il no rè pâ zé té
or <i>ils n'eussent pas été</i>	<i>could, or might</i>		<i>il nus pâ zé té</i>

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne sois pas	<i>be not (thou)</i>	ne soi pâ
qu'il ne soit pas	<i>let him not be</i>	kil ne soi pâ
ne soyons pas	<i>let us not be</i>	ne soi yon pâ
ne soyez pas	<i>be not (you)</i>	ne soi yé pâ
qu'ils ne soient pas	<i>let them not be</i>	kil ne soi pâ

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne sois pas	<i>that I may</i>	<i>not be</i>	ke jen soi pâ
que tu ne sois pas	<i>that thou mayst</i>		ke tun soi pâ
qu'il ne soit pas	<i>that he may</i>		kil ne soi pâ
que nous ne soyons pas	<i>that we may</i>		ke noun soi yon pâ
que vous ne soyez pas	<i>that you may</i>		ke voun soi yé pâ
qu'ils ne soient pas	<i>that they may</i>		kil ne soi pâ

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,
or compound of the present.

Que je n'aie pas été	<i>that I may</i>	<i>not have been</i>	kej nè pâ zé té
que tu n'aies pas été	<i>that thou mayst</i>		ke tu nè pâ zé té
qu'il n'ait pas été	<i>that he may</i>		kil nè pâ zé té
que nous n'ayons pas été	<i>that we may</i>		ke nou né yon pâ zé té
que vous n'ayez pas été	<i>that you may</i>		ke vou né yé pâ zé té
qu'ils n'aient pas été	<i>that they may</i>		kil nè pâ zé té

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne fusse pas	<i>that I might</i>	<i>not be</i>	ke jen fus pâ
que tu ne fusses pas	<i>that thou mightst</i>		ke tun fus pâ
qu'il ne fût pas	<i>that he might</i>		kil ne fu pâ
que nous ne fussions pas	<i>that we might</i>		ke noun fu si on pâ
que vous ne fussiez pas	<i>that you might</i>		ke voun fu si é pâ
qu'ils ne fussent pas	<i>that they might</i>		kil ne fus pâ

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas été	<i>that I might</i>	<i>not have been</i>	kej nus pâ zé té
que tu n'eusses pas été	<i>that thou mightst</i>		ke tu nus pâ zé té
qu'il n'eût pas été	<i>that he might</i>		kil nu pâ zé té
que nous n'eussions pas été	<i>that we might</i>		ke nou nu si on pâ zé té
que vous n'eussiez pas été	<i>that you might</i>		ke vou nu si é pâ zé té
qu'ils n'eussent pas été	<i>that they might</i>		kil nus pâ zé té

ami. ânc. te écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte.
 at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

ÊTRE

to be

(Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Suis-je	<i>am I</i>	su ij
es-tu	<i>art thou</i>	è tu
est-il	<i>is he</i>	è til
sommes-nous	<i>are we</i>	som nou
êtes-vous	<i>are you</i>	êt vou
sont-ils	<i>are they</i>	son til

-G-

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
 or compound of the present.

Ai-je été	<i>have I been</i>	é jé té
as-tu été	<i>hast thou been</i>	â tu é té
a-t-il été	<i>has he been</i>	a ti lé té
avons-nous été	<i>have we been</i>	a von nou zé té
avez-vous été	<i>have you been</i>	a vé vou zé té
ont-ils été	<i>have they been</i>	on til zé té

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Étais-je	<i>was I</i>	é tēj
étais-tu	<i>wast thou</i>	é tè tu
était-il	<i>was he</i>	é tè til
étions-nous	<i>were we</i>	é ti on nou
étiez-vous	<i>were you</i>	é ti é vou
étaient-ils	<i>were they</i>	é tè til

-I-

PLUPERFECT,
 or compound of the imperfect

Avais-je été	<i>had I been</i>	a vè jé té
avais-tu été	<i>hadst thou been</i>	a vè tu é té
avait-il été	<i>had he been</i>	a vè ti lé té
avions-nous été	<i>had we been</i>	a vi on nou zé té
aviez-vous été	<i>had you been</i>	a vi é vou zé té
avaient-ils été	<i>had they been</i>	a vè til zé té

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Fus-je	<i>was I</i>	fuj
fus-tu	<i>wast thou</i>	fu tu
fut-il	<i>was he</i>	fu til
fûmes-nous	<i>were we</i>	fum nou
fûtes-vous	<i>were you</i>	fut vou
furent-ils	<i>were they</i>	fur til

¹mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
¹j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-K-	PRETERIT ANTERIOR, or compound of the preterit.	
Eus-je été	had I been	u jé té
eus-tu été	hadst thou been	u tu é té
eut-il été	had he been	u ti lé té
eûmes-nous été	had we been	um nou zé té
eûtes-vous été	had you been	ut vou zé té
eurent-ils été	had they been	ur til zé té

-L-	FUTURE ABSOLUTE.	
Serai-je	shall or will I be	se réj
seras-tu	shalt or will thou be	se rà tu
sera-t-il	shall or will he be	se ra til
serons-nous	shall or will we be	se ron nou
seriez-vous	shall or will you be	se ré vou
seront-ils	shall or will they be	se ron til

M-	FUTURE ANTERIOR, or compound of the future	
Aurai-je été	shall or will I have been	o ré jé té
auras-tu été	shalt or wilt thou have been	o rà tu é té
aura-t-il été	shall or will he have been	o ra til é té
aurons-nous été	shall or will we have been	o ron nou zé té
aurez-vous été	shall or will you have been	o ré vou zé té
auront-ils été	shall or will they have been	o ron til zé té

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-	PRESENT.	
Serais-je	should, would, could, or might I be	se rèj
sérais-tu	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou be	se re tu
serait-il	should, would, could, or might he be	sa rè til
serions-nous	should, would, could, or might we be	se ri on nou
seriez-vous	should, would, could, or might you be	se ri é vou
seraient-ils	should, would, could, or might they be	se rè til

-O-	PAST, or compound of the present.	
Aurais-je été	should, would, could,	o rè jé té
or eussé-je été	or might I have been	u sé jé té
aurais-tu été	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,	o rè tu é té
or eusses-tu été	or mightst thou have been	us tu é té
aurait-il été	should, would, could,	o rè ti lé té
or eût-il été	or might he have been	u ti lé té
aurions-nous été	should, would, could,	ó ri on nou zé té
or eussions-nous été	or might we have been	u si on nou zé té
auriez-vous été	should, would, could,	o ri é vou zé té
or eussiez-vous été	or might you have been	u si é vou zé té
auraient-ils été	should, would, could,	o rè til zé té
or eussent-ils été	or might they have been	us til zé té

1am. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vôtre
 2at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB.

ÊTRE to be (Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Ne suis-je pas	<i>am I not</i>	ne su ij pâ
n'es-tu pas	<i>art thou not</i>	nè tu pâ
n'est-il pas	<i>is he not</i>	nè til pâ
ne sommes-nous pas	<i>are we not</i>	ne som nou pâ
n'êtes-vous pas	<i>are you not</i>	nêt vou pâ
ne sont-ils pas	<i>are they not</i>	ne son til pâ

-G-	PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
N'ai-je pas été	<i>have I not been</i>	néj pâ zé té
n'as-tu pas été	<i>hast thou not been</i>	na tu pâ zé té
n'a-t-il pas été	<i>has he not been</i>	na til pâ zé té
n'avons-nous pas été	<i>have we not been</i>	na von nou pâ zé té
n'avez-vous pas été	<i>have you not been</i>	na vé vou pâ zé té
n'ont-ils pas été	<i>have they not been</i>	non til pâ zé té

-H-	IMPERFECT.	
N'étais-je pas	<i>was I not</i>	né tèj pâ
n'étais-tu pas	<i>wast thou not</i>	né tè tu pâ
n'était-il pas	<i>was he not</i>	né tè til pâ
n'étions-nous pas	<i>were we not</i>	né ti on nou pâ
n'étiez-vous pas	<i>were you not</i>	né ti é vou pâ
n'étaient-ils pas	<i>were they not</i>	né tè til pâ

-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
N'avais-je pas été	<i>had I not been</i>	na vèj pâ zé té
n'avais-tu pas été	<i>hadst thou not been</i>	na vè tu pâ zé té
n'avait-il pas été	<i>had he not been</i>	na vè til pâ zé té
n'avions-nous pas été	<i>had we not been</i>	na vi on nou pâ zé té
n'aviez-vous pas été	<i>had you not been</i>	la vi é vou pâ zé té
n'avaient-ils pas été	<i>had they not been</i>	na vè til pâ zé té

-J-	PRETERIT DEFINITE.	
Ne fus-je pas	<i>was I not</i>	ne fuj pâ
ne fus-tu pas	<i>wast thou not</i>	ne fu tu pâ
ne fut-il pas	<i>was he not</i>	ne fu til pâ
ne fûmes-nous pas	<i>were we not</i>	ne fûm nou pâ
ne fûtes-vous pas	<i>were you not</i>	ne fût vou pâ
ne furent-ils pas	<i>were they not</i>	ne fur til pâ

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un, amen
⁴j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

N'eus-je pas été	<i>hadⁿ I not been</i>
n'eus-tu pas été	<i>hadst thou not been</i>
n'eut-il pas été	<i>had he not been</i>
n'eûmes-nous pas été	<i>had we not been</i>
n'eûtes-vous pas été	<i>had you not been</i>
n'eurent-ils pas été	<i>had they not been</i>

nuj pâ zé té
nu tu pâ zé té
nu til pâ zé té
num nou pâ zé té
nut vou pâ zé té
nur til pâ zé té

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne serai-je pas	<i>shall or will I not be</i>
ne seras-tu pas	<i>shalt or wilt thou not be</i>
ne sera-t-il pas	<i>shall or will he not be</i>
ne serons-nous pas	<i>shall or will we not be</i>
ne serez-vous pas	<i>shall or will you not be</i>
ne seront-ils pas	<i>shall or will they not be</i>

ne sréj pâ
ne srâ tu pâ
ne sra til pâ
ne sron nou pâ
ne sré vou pâ
ne sron til pâ

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas été	<i>shall or will I not have been</i>
n'auras-tu pas été	<i>shall or wilt thou not have been</i>
n'aura-t-il pas été	<i>shall or will he not have been</i>
n'aurons-nous pas été	<i>shall or will we not have been</i>
n'aurez-vous pas été	<i>shall or will you not have been</i>
n'auront-ils pas été	<i>shall or will they not have been</i>

no réj pâ zé té
no râ tu pâ zé té
no ra til pâ zé té
no ron nou pâ zé té
no ré vou pâ zé té
no ron til pâ zé té

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne serais-je pas	<i>should, would, could, or might I not be</i>
ne serais-tu pas	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou not be</i>
ne serait-il pas	<i>should, would, could, or might he not be</i>
ne serions-nous pas	<i>should, would, could, or might we not be</i>
ne seriez-vous pas	<i>should, would, could, or might you not be</i>
ne seraient-ils pas	<i>should, would, could, or might they not be</i>

ne srěj pã
ne srè tu pã
ne srè til pã
ne se ri on nou pã
ne se ri é vou pã
ne srè til pã

-0-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

N'aurais-je pas été,	<i>should, would,</i>
or n'eussé-je pas été	<i>could, or might I</i>
n'aurais-tu pas été,	<i>shouldst, wouldst,</i>
or n'eusses-tu pas été	<i>couldst, or mightst thou</i>
n'aurait-il pas été,	<i>should, would,</i>
or n'eût-il pas été	<i>could, or might he</i>
n'aurions-nous pas été,	<i>should, would,</i>
or n'eussions-nous pas été	<i>could, or might we</i>
n'auriez-vous pas été,	<i>should, would,</i>
or n'eussiez-vous pas été	<i>could, or might you</i>
n'auraient-ils pas été,	<i>should, would,</i>
or n'eussent-ils pas été	<i>could, or might they</i>

not have been

nò rèj pâ zé té
nu sèj pâ zé té
nò rè tu pâ zé té
nùs tu pâ zé té
no rè til pâ zé té
nu sùl pâ zé té
no ri on nou pâ zé té
nu si on nou pâ zé
no ri è vou pâ zé
nu si è vou pâ zé
no rè til pâ zé
nùs til pâ zé

Of the different kinds of Conjugations.

75. There are in French, four Conjugations, (comprising upwards of 3164 verbs,) which are distinguished from each other by the termination of the present of the Infinitive.

First Conjugation.

76. The present of the Infinitive of the first conjugation, has for termination *er*—as, *parl er*, *donn er*, &c.

Second Conjugation.

77. The present of the Infinitive of the second conjugation, has for termination *ir*—as, *fin ir*, *pun ir*, &c.

Third Conjugation.

78. The present of the Infinitive of the third conjugation, has for termination *oir*—as, *recev oir*, *Sav oir*, &c.

Fourth Conjugation.

79. The present of the Infinitive of the fourth conjugation, has for termination *re*—as, *vend re*, *rend re*, &c.

Of the First Conjugation.

80. All verbs whose present of the Infinitive ends with *er*, (to the number of about 2500) are of the first conjugation, and if regular, are conjugated like *parler* to speak; which is hereafter conjugated, to be used as a model.

81. The only irregular verbs of the first conjugation, are *s'en aller* to go away, page 112—*aller* to go, page 122—*envoyer* to send, page 123—and *renvoyer* to send back; conjugated like *envoyer* to send.

82. Some verbs ending in *er*, although not among the irregular verbs of the first conjugation, are not exactly conjugated like *parler*; these verbs are noticed at page 48.

83. Conjugate in the same manner—as, *par er* to speak; the following verbs:—

accord <i>er</i>	to grant,	épouvant <i>er</i>	to frighten,
accus <i>er</i>	to accuse,	inspir <i>er</i>	to inspire,
affirm <i>er</i>	to affirm,	lim <i>er</i>	to file,
camp <i>er</i>	to encamp,	patin <i>er</i>	to skate,
donn <i>er</i>	to give,	piqu <i>er</i>	to sting,
port <i>er</i>	to carry,	prépar <i>er</i>	to prepare,
montr <i>er</i>	to show,	priv <i>er</i>	to deprive,
trouv <i>er</i>	to find,	propos <i>er</i>	to propose,
cass <i>er</i>	to break,	imagin <i>er</i>	to imagine,

allum <i>er</i>	to light,	import <i>er</i>	to import,
pleur <i>er</i>	to weep,	improuv <i>er</i>	to disapprove,
vol <i>er</i>	to steal,	irrit <i>er</i>	to irritate,
déjeûn <i>er</i>	to breakfast,	invent <i>er</i>	to invent,
dîn <i>er</i>	to dine,	pens <i>er</i>	to think,
soup <i>er</i>	to sup,	vant <i>er</i>	to praise,

84. To conjugate the above verbs, or any other regular verb, of the first conjugation : observe that in French a regular verb is divided into two parts :—1st, The *radical part*, which is, that portion of the word which is the same in all tenses and persons of the verb ; 2d, The *termination*, which is, that portion of the word that varies at almost every tense and person ; for instance, in *parler* to speak ; *parl* is the radical part, and *er* is the termination : then *parl* will be the same in all tenses and persons ; whereas the termination *er*, will change at every tense and person. Knowing the above, when a verb is to be conjugated on *parler*, the only thing to be done, is to place the terminations of the different tenses and persons of *parler* after the *radical part* of the verb to be conjugated.

85. In the different conjugations throughout this volume, the *radical part*, and the *terminations* have been separated, and the terminations in the model verbs have been besides printed in italics.

Formation of the Compound Tenses.

86. The formation of the compound tenses, in all the verbs of the four conjugations, whether regular or irregular, is the same.

87. When a scholar wants to form a compound tense, he must first ascertain whether the verb in question, takes the auxiliary *avoir* to have, or *être* to be, which he can easily do, by referring to page 1, Art. 10 and 14 ; afterwards he must take from *avoir* to have, or *être* to be, the tense named, and add to it the participle past, of the verb he has to conjugate ; for instance, suppose a scholar wants to form the compound of the future absolute, of *parler* to speak, he must after having ascertained that *parler* to speak, is one of those neuter verbs that takes the auxiliary *avoir* to have, as not being among the neuter verbs, that are put down in page 161 ; take the future absolute of *avoir* to have, which is, *j'aurai* I shall or will have, and add to it the participle past of *parler* to speak, which is, *parlé* spoken ; then he shall have for the compound of the future absolute *j'aurai parlé* I shall or will have spoken—*tu auras parlé* thou shalt or wilt have spoken, &c.

Table of the Terminations of the Regular Verbs.

SIMPLE TENSES.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

parl <i>er</i>	fin <i>ir</i>	rec <i>voir</i>	vend <i>re</i>
PARTICIPLE PRESENT.			
parl <i>ant</i>	fin <i>issant</i>	rec <i>evant</i>	vend <i>ant</i>
PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.			
parl <i>é</i>	fin <i>i</i>	rec <i>u</i>	vend <i>u</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

je	parl <i>e</i>	fin <i>is</i>	rec <i>ois</i>	vend <i>s</i>
tu	<i>es</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>ois</i>	<i>s</i>
il <i>or</i> elle	<i>e</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>oit</i>	vend
nous	<i>ons</i>	<i>issons</i>	<i>evons</i>	<i>ons</i>
vous	<i>ez</i>	<i>issez</i>	<i>eviez</i>	<i>ez</i>
ils <i>or</i> elles	<i>ent</i>	<i>issent</i>	<i>oivent</i>	<i>ent</i>

IMPERFECT.

je	parl <i>ais</i>	fin <i>issais</i>	rec <i>evais</i>	vend <i>ais</i>
tu	<i>ais</i>	<i>issais</i>	<i>evais</i>	<i>ais</i>
il <i>or</i> elle	<i>ait</i>	<i>issait</i>	<i>evait</i>	<i>ait</i>
nous	<i>ions</i>	<i>issions</i>	<i>evions</i>	<i>ions</i>
vous	<i>iez</i>	<i>issiez</i>	<i>eviez</i>	<i>iez</i>
ils <i>or</i> elles	<i>aient</i>	<i>issaient</i>	<i>evaient</i>	<i>aient</i>

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

je	parl <i>ai</i>	fin <i>is</i>	rec <i>us</i>	vend <i>is</i>
tu	<i>as</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>is</i>
il <i>or</i> elle	<i>a</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>ut</i>	<i>it</i>
nous	<i>âmes</i>	<i>îmes</i>	<i>ûmes</i>	<i>îmes</i>
vous	<i>âtes</i>	<i>îtes</i>	<i>ûtes</i>	<i>îtes</i>
ils <i>or</i> elles	<i>èrent</i>	<i>îrent</i>	<i>ûrent</i>	<i>îrent</i>

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

je	parl <i>erai</i>	fin <i>irai</i>	rec <i>evrai</i>	vend <i>rai</i>
tu	<i>eras</i>	<i>iras</i>	<i>evras</i>	<i>ras</i>
il <i>or</i> elle	<i>era</i>	<i>ira</i>	<i>evra</i>	<i>ra</i>
nous	<i>erons</i>	<i>irons</i>	<i>evrons</i>	<i>rons</i>
vous	<i>erez</i>	<i>irez</i>	<i>evrez</i>	<i>rez</i>
ils <i>or</i> elles	<i>eront</i>	<i>iront</i>	<i>evront</i>	<i>ront</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

je	parl <i>erais</i>	fin <i>irais</i>	rec <i>evrais</i>	vend <i>rais</i>
tu	<i>erais</i>	<i>irais</i>	<i>evrais</i>	<i>rais</i>
il <i>or</i> elle	<i>erait</i>	<i>irait</i>	<i>evrait</i>	<i>rait</i>
nous	<i>erions</i>	<i>irions</i>	<i>evrions</i>	<i>rions</i>
vous	<i>eriez</i>	<i>iriez</i>	<i>evriez</i>	<i>riez</i>
ils <i>or</i> elles	<i>eraient</i>	<i>iraient</i>	<i>evraient</i>	<i>raient</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

qu'il <i>or</i> qu'elle	parl <i>e</i>	fin <i>is</i>	rec <i>ois</i>	vend <i>s</i>
	<i>e</i>	<i>isse</i>	<i>oive</i>	<i>e</i>
	<i>ons</i>	<i>issons</i>	<i>evons</i>	<i>ons</i>
qu'ils <i>or</i> qu'elles	<i>ez</i>	<i>issez</i>	<i>eviez</i>	<i>ez</i>
	<i>ent</i>	<i>issent</i>	<i>oivent</i>	<i>ent</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

que je	parl <i>e</i>	fin <i>isse</i>	rec <i>oive</i>	vend <i>e</i>
que tu	<i>es</i>	<i>isses</i>	<i>oives</i>	<i>es</i>
qu'il <i>or</i> qu'elle	<i>e</i>	<i>isse</i>	<i>oive</i>	<i>e</i>
que nous	<i>ions</i>	<i>issions</i>	<i>evions</i>	<i>ions</i>
que vous	<i>iez</i>	<i>issiez</i>	<i>eviez</i>	<i>iez</i>
qu'ils <i>or</i> qu'elles	<i>en</i>	<i>issent</i>	<i>oivent</i>	<i>ent</i>

IMPERFECT.

que je	parl <i>asse</i>	fin <i>isse</i>	rec <i>usse</i>	vend <i>isse</i>
que tu	<i>asses</i>	<i>isses</i>	<i>usses</i>	<i>isses</i>
qu'il <i>or</i> qu'elle	<i>ât</i>	<i>ît</i>	<i>ût</i>	<i>ît</i>
que nous	<i>assions</i>	<i>issions</i>	<i>ussions</i>	<i>issions</i>
que vous	<i>assiez</i>	<i>issiez</i>	<i>ussiez</i>	<i>issiez</i>
qu'ils <i>or</i> qu'elles	<i>assent</i>	<i>issent</i>	<i>ussent</i>	<i>issent</i>

1st Conjugation.

2d Conj.

3d Conj.

4th Conj.

Of the Four Regular Conjugations.

COMPOUND TENSES.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PAST or PERFECT, (or compound of the present.)

avoir	parl é	fin i	reç u	vend u
-------	--------	-------	-------	--------

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

ayant	parl é	fin i	reç u	vend u
-------	--------	-------	-------	--------

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE, (or compound of the present.)

j'ai	parl é	fin i	reç u	vend u
tu as	é	i	u	u
il or elle a	é	i	u	u
nous avons	é	i	u	u
vous avez	é	i	u	u
ils or elles ont	é	i	u	u

PLUPERFECT, (or compound of the Imperfect.)

j'avais	parl é	fin i	reç u	vend u
tu avais	é	i	u	u
il or elle avait	é	i	u	u
nous avions	é	i	u	u
vous aviez	é	i	u	u
ils or elles avaient	é	i	u	u

PRETERIT ANTERIOR, (or compound of the preterit definite.)

j'eus	parl é	fin i	reç u	vend u
tu eus	é	i	u	u
il or elle eut	é	i	u	u
nous eûmes	é	i	u	u
vous eûtes	é	i	u	u
ils or elles eurent	é	i	u	u

FUTURE ANTERIOR, (or compound of the future absolute.)

j'aurai	parl é	fin i	reç u	vend u
tu auras	é	i	u	u
il or elle aura	é	i	u	u
nous aurons	é	i	u	u
vous aurez	é	i	u	u
ils or elles auront	é	i	u	u

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PAST, (or compound of the present.)

j'aurais	parl é	fin i	reç u	vend u
tu aurais	é	i	u	u
il or elle aurait	é	i	u	u
nous aurions	é	i	u	u
vous auriez	é	i	u	u
ils or elles auraient	é	i	u	u

No Compound of the Imperative.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRETERIT or PAST, (or compound of the present.)

que j'aie	parl é	fin i	reç u	vend u
que tu aies	é	i	u	u
qu'il or qu'elle ait	é	i	u	u
que nous ayons	é	i	u	u
que vous ayez	é	i	u	u
qu'ils or qu'elles aient	é	i	u	u

PLUPERFECT, (or compound of the imperfect.)

que j'eusse	parl é	fin i	reç u	vend u
que tu eusses	é	i	u	u
qu'il or qu'elle eût	é	i	u	u
que nous eussions	é	i	u	u
que vous eussiez	é	i	u	u
qu'ils or qu'elles eussent	é	i	u	u

1st Conjugation.

2d Conj.

3d Conj.

4th Conj.

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte
 at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

PARLER

*to speak.**(Affirmatively.)*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-

Parl *er*

PRESENT.

to speak

-B-

Avoir parl *e*PAST OR PERFECT,
or compound of the present.*to have spoken*

-C-

Parl *ant*

PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.

speaking

-D-

Ayant parl *é*

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

having spoken

-E-

Parl *é*

PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.

spoken

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

Je parl *e*

PRESENT.

*I speak, do speak, or am speaking*tu parl *es**thou speakest, dost speak, or art speaking*il parl *e**he speaks, does speak, or is speaking*nous parl *ons**we speak, do speak, or are speaking*vous parl *ez**you speak, do speak, or are speaking*ils parl *ent**they speak, do speak, or are speaking*

-G-

J'ai parl *é*PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
or compound of the present.*I have spoken, did speak, or have been speaking*tu as parl *é**thou hast spoken, didst speak, or hast been speaking*il a parl *é**he has spoken, did speak, or has been speaking*nous avons parl *é**we have spoken, did speak, or have been speaking*vous avez parl *é**you have spoken, did speak, or have been speaking*ils ont parl *é**they have spoken, did speak, or have been speaking*

-H-

Je parl *ais*

IMPERFECT.

*I spoke, did speak, or was speaking*tu parl *ais**thou spokest, didst speak, or wast speaking*il parl *ait**he spoke, did speak, or was speaking*nous parl *ions**we spoke, did speak, or were speaking*vous parl *iez**you spoke, did speak, or were speaking*ils parl *aient**they spoke, did speak, or were speaking*

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

J'avais parl

*I had spoken, or had been speaking*tu avais parl *é**thou hadst spoken, or hadst been speaking*il avait parl *é**he had spoken, or had been speaking*nous avions parl *é**we had spoken, or had been speaking*vous aviez parl *é**you had spoken, or had been speaking*ils avaient parl *é**they had spoken, or had been speaking*

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
 j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je parl ai	<i>I spoke, or did speak</i>
tu parl as	<i>thou spokest, or didst speak</i>
il parl a	<i>he spoke, or did speak</i>
nous parl âmes	<i>we spoke, or did speak</i>
vous parl âtes	<i>you spoke, or did speak</i>
il parl èrent	<i>they spoke, or did speak</i>

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

J'eus parl é	<i>I had spoken</i>
tu eus parl é	<i>thou hadst spoken</i>
il eut parl é	<i>he had spoken</i>
nous eûmes parl é	<i>we had spoken</i>
vous eûtes parl é	<i>you had spoken</i>
ils eurent parl é	<i>they had spoken</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je parl erai	<i>I shall, or will speak</i>
tu parl eras	<i>thou shalt, or wilt speak</i>
il parl era	<i>he shall, or will speak</i>
nous parl erons	<i>we shall, or will speak</i>
vous parl eres	<i>you shall, or will speak</i>
ils parl eront	<i>they shall, or will speak</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

J'aurai parl é	<i>I shall, or will have spoken</i>
tu auras parl é	<i>thou shalt, or will have spoken</i>
il aura parl é	<i>he shall, or will have spoken</i>
nous aurons parl é	<i>we shall, or will have spoken</i>
vous aurez parl é	<i>you shall, or will have spoken</i>
ils auront parl é	<i>they shall, or will have spoken</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je parl erais	<i>I should, would, could, or might speak</i>
tu parl erais	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst speak</i>
il parl erait	<i>he should, would, could, or might speak</i>
nous parl erions	<i>we should, would, could, or might speak</i>
vous parl eriez	<i>you should, would, could, or might speak</i>
ils parl eraient	<i>they should, would, could, or might speak</i>

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

J'aurais parl é,	{	<i>I should, would, could, or might have spoken</i>
or j'eusse parl é		
tu aurais parl é,		<i>thou shouldst, wouldst couldst, or mightst have spoken</i>
or tu eusses parl é		
il aurait parl é,	{	<i>he should, wou'd, cou'd, or might have spoken</i>
or il eût parl é		

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouë.
 at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

nous aurions parl é,	}	<i>we should, would, could, or might have spoken</i>
or nous eussions parl é		
vous auriez parl é,		
or vous eussiez parl é	}	<i>you should, would, could, or might have spoken</i>
ils auraient parl é,		
or ils eussent parl é		
	}	<i>they should, would, could, or might have spoken</i>

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Parl e	<i>speak or do speak (thou)</i>
qu'il parl e	<i>let him speak</i>
parl ons	<i>let us speak</i>
parl ez	<i>speak or do speak (you)</i>
qu'ils parl ent	<i>let them speak</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je parl e	<i>that I may speak</i>
que tu parl es	<i>that thou mayst speak</i>
qu'il parl e	<i>that he may speak</i>
que nous parl ions	<i>that we may speak</i>
que vous parl iez	<i>that you may speak</i>
qu'ils parl ent	<i>that they may speak</i>

-R-

PRETERIT or PAST,
 or compound of the present,

Que j'aie parl é	<i>that I may have spoken</i>
que tu aies parl é	<i>that thou mayst have spoken</i>
qu'il ait parl é	<i>that he may have spoken</i>
que nous ayons parl é	<i>that we may have spoken</i>
que vous ayez parl é	<i>that you may have spoken</i>
qu'ils aient parl é	<i>that they may have spoken</i>

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je parl asse	<i>that I might speak</i>
que tu parl asses	<i>that thou mightst speak</i>
qu'il parl ât	<i>that he might speak</i>
que nous parl assions	<i>that we might speak</i>
que vous parl assiez	<i>that you might speak</i>
qu'ils parl assent	<i>that they might speak</i>

T

PLUPERFECT,
 or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse parl é	<i>that I might have spoken</i>
que tu eusses parl é	<i>that thou mightst have spoken</i>
qu'il eût parl é	<i>that he might have spoken</i>
que nous eussions parl é	<i>that we might have spoken</i>
que vous eussiez parl é	<i>that you might have spoken</i>
qu'ils eussent parl é	<i>that they might have spoken</i>

*mour. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un, ame
 1j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Willian*

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

PARLER

to speak.

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-

Ne pas parl er

PRESENT.

not to speak

-B-

N'avoir pas parl é

PAST OR PERFECT,

or compound of the present.

not to have spoken

-C-

Ne parl ant pas

PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE,

not speaking

-D-

N'ayant pas parl é

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

not having spoken

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

Je ne parl e pas
 tu ne parl es pas
 il ne parl e pas
 nous ne parl ons pas
 vous ne parl ez pas
 ils ne parl ent pas

PRESENT.

*I speak not, do not speak, or am not
 thou speakest not, dost not speak, or art not
 he speaks not, does not speak, or is not
 we speak not, do not speak, or are not
 you speak not, do not speak, or are not
 they speak not, do not speak, or are not*

speaking

-G-

Je n'ai pas parl é
 tu n'as pas parl é
 il n'a pas parl é
 nous n'avons pas parl é
 vous n'avez pas parl é
 ils n'ont pas parl é

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

*I have not spoken, did not speak, or have not
 thou hast not spoken, didst not speak, or hast not
 he has not spoken, did not speak, or has not
 we have not spoken, did not speak, or have not
 you have not spoken, did not speak, or have not
 they have not spoken, did not speak, or have not*

been speaking

-H-

Je ne parl ais pas
 tu ne parl ais pas
 l ne parl ait pas
 nous ne parl ions pas
 vous ne parl iez pas
 ils ne parl aient pas

IMPERFECT.

*I spoke not, did not speak, or was not
 thou spokest not, didst not speak, or wast not
 he spoke not, did not speak, or was not
 we spoke not, did not speak, or were not
 you spoke not, did not speak, or were not
 they spoke not, did not speak, or were not*

speaking

-I-

Je n'avais pas parl é
 tu n'avais pas parl é
 il n'avait pas parl é
 nous n'avions pas parl é
 vous n'aviez pas parl é
 ils n'avaient pas parl é

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

*I had not spoken, or had not been
 thou hadst not spoken, or hadst not been
 he had not spoken, or had not been
 we had not spoken, or had not been
 you had not spoken, or had not been
 they had not spoken, or had not been*

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte.
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. therz. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne parl *ai* pas
 tu ne parl *as* pas
 il ne parl *a* pas
 nous ne parl *âmes* pas
 vous ne parl *âtes* pas
 ils ne parl *èrent* pas

I spoke not or did not speak
thou spokest not or didst not speak
he spoke not or did not speak
we spoke not or did not speak
you spoke not or did not speak
they spoke not or did not speak

-K-

PRÉTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

Je n'eus pas parl *é*
 tu n'eus pas parl *é*
 il n'eut pas parl *é*
 nous n'eûmes pas parl *é*
 vous n'eûtes pas parl *é*
 ils n'eurent pas parl *é*

I had not spoken
thou hadst not spoken
he had not spoken,
we had not spoken
you had not spoken
they had not spoken

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne parl *erai* pas
 tu ne parl *eras* pas
 il ne parl *era* pas
 nous ne parl *erons* pas
 vous ne parl *erez* pas
 ils ne parl *eront* pas

I shall or will not speak
thou shalt or wilt not speak
he shall or will not speak
we shall or will not speak
you shall or will not speak
they shall or will not speak

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Je n'aurai pas parl *é*
 tu n'auras pas parl *é*
 il n'aura pas parl *é*
 nous n'aurons pas parl *é*
 vous n'aurez pas parl *é*
 ils n'auront pas parl *é*

I shall or will not have spoken
thou shalt or wilt not have spoken
he shall or will not have spoken
we shall or will not have spoken
you shall or will not have spoken
they shall or will not have spoken

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je ne parl *erais* pas
 tu ne parl *erais* pas
 il ne parl *erait* pas
 nous ne parl *erions* pas
 vous ne parl *eriez* pas
 ils ne parl *eraient* pas

I should, would, could, or might
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst
he should, would, could, or might
we should, would, could, or might
you should, would, could, or might
they should, would, could, or might

} not speak

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

Je n'aurais pas parl *é*,
 or je n'eusse pas parl *é*
 tu n'aurais pas parl *é*,
 or tu n'eusses pas parl *é*
 il n'aurait pas parl *é*,
 or il n'eût pas parl *é*

I should, would, could,
or might not have spoken
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst not have spoken
he should, would, could,
or might not have spoken

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un amer
‘j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, ir. William

nous n'aurions pas parl é	<i>we should, would, could,</i>
or nous n'eussions pas parl é	<i>or might not have spoken</i>
vous n'auriez pas parl é	<i>you should, would, could,</i>
or vous n'eussiez pas parl é	<i>or might not have spoken</i>
ils n'auraient pas parl é	<i>they should, would, could,</i>
or ils n'eussent pas parl é	<i>or might not have spoken</i>

P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne parl e pas	<i>speak not or do not speak</i>	<i>(thou)</i>
qu'il ne parl e pas	<i>let him not speak</i>	
ne parl ons pas	<i>let us not speak</i>	
ne parl ez pas	<i>speak not or do not speak</i>	<i>(you)</i>
qu'ils ne parl ent pas	<i>let them not speak</i>	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne parl e pas	<i>that I may not speak</i>
que tu ne parl es pas	<i>that thou mayst not speak</i>
qu'il ne parl e pas	<i>that he may not speak</i>
que nous ne parl ions pas	<i>that we may not speak</i>
que vous ne parl iez pas	<i>that you may not speak</i>
qu'ils ne parl ent pas	<i>that they may not speak</i>

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,

or compound of the present.

Que je n'aie pas parl é	<i>that I may not have spoken</i>
que tu n'aies pas parl é	<i>that thou mayst not have spoken</i>
qu'il n'ait pas parl é	<i>that he may not have spoken</i>
que nous n'ayons pas parl é	<i>that we may not have spoken</i>
que vous n'ayez pas parl é	<i>that you may not have spoken</i>
qu'ils n'aient pas parl é	<i>that they may not have spoken</i>

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne parl asse pas	<i>that I might not speak</i>
que tu ne parl asses pas	<i>that thou mightst not speak</i>
qu'il ne parl ât pas	<i>that he might not speak</i>
que nous ne parl assions pas	<i>that we might not speak</i>
que vous ne parl assiez pas	<i>that you might not speak</i>
qu'ils ne parl assent pas	<i>that they might not speak</i>

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas parl é	<i>that I might not have spoken</i>
que tu n'eusses pas parl é	<i>that thou mightst not have spoken</i>
qu'il n'eût pas parl é	<i>that he might not have spoken</i>
que nous n'eussions pas parl é	<i>that we might not have spoken</i>
que vous n'eussiez pas parl é	<i>that you might not have spoken</i>
qu'ils n'eussent pas parl é	<i>that they might not have spoken</i>

amu. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vôte
 al. arm. tûb. ale. marc. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

PARLER

*to speak.**(Interrogatively.)*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Parl é-je
 parl es-tu
 parl e-t-il
 parl ons-nous
 parl ez-vous
 parl ent-ils

do I speak or am I speaking
dost thou speak or art thou speaking
does he speak or is he speaking
do we speak or are we speaking
do you speak or are you speaking
do they speak or are they speaking

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ai-je parl é
 as-tu parl é
 a-t-il parl é
 avons-nous parl é
 avez-vous parl é
 ont-ils parl é

have I spoken or did I speak
hast thou spoken or didst thou speak
has he spoken or did he speak
have we spoken or did we speak
have you spoken or did you speak
have they spoken or did they speak

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Parl ais-je
 parl ais-tu
 parl ait-il
 parl ions-nous
 parl iez-vous
 parl aient-ils

did I speak or was I speaking
didst thou speak or wast thou speaking
did he speak or was he speaking
did we speak or were we speaking
did you speak or were you speaking
did they speak or were they speaking

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Avais-je parl é
 avais-tu parl é
 avait-il parl é
 avions-nous parl é
 aviez-vous parl é
 avaient-ils parl é

had I spoken or had I been speaking
hadst thou spoken or hadst thou been speaking
had he spoken or had he been speaking
had we spoken or had we been speaking
had you spoken or had you been speaking
had they spoken or had they been speaking

J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE,

Parl ai-je
 parl as-tu
 parl a-t-il
 parl âmes-nous
 parl âtes-vous
 parl èrent-ils

did I speak
didst thou speak
did he speak
did we speak
did you speak
did they speak

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
⁴j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as li, in Wi li am

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

Eus-je parl é	had I spoken
eus-tu parl é	hadst thou spoken
eut-il parl é	had he spoken
eûmes-nous parl é	had we spoken
eûtes-vous parl é	had you spoken
eurent-ils parl é	had they spoken

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Parl erai-je	shall or will I speak
parl eras-tu	shall or will thou speak
parl era-t-il	shall or will he speak
parl erons-nous	shall or will we speak
parl erez-vous	shall or will you speak
parl eront-ils	shall or will they speak

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

Aurai-je parl é	shall or will I have spoken
auras-tu parl é	shall or wilt thou have spoken
aura-t-il parl é	shall or will he have spoken
aurons-nous parl é	shall or will we have spoken
aurez-vous parl é	shall or will you have spoken
auront-ils parl é	shall or will they have spoken

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Parlerais-je	should, would, could, or might I speak
parlerais-tu	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou speak
parlerait-il	should, would, could, or might he speak
parlerions-nous	should, would, could, or might we speak
parleriez-vous	should, would, could, or might you speak
parleraient-ils	should, would, could, or might they speak

-O-

PAST,
 or compound of the present

Aurais-je parl é,	should, would, could,
or eussé-je parl é	or might I have spoken
aurais-tu parl é,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or eusses-tu parl é	or mightst thou have spoken
aurait-il parl é,	should, would, could,
or eût-il parl é	or might he have spoken
aurions-nous parl é,	should, would, could,
or eussions-nous parl é	or might we have spoken
auriez-vous parl é,	should, would, could,
or eussiez-vous parl é	or might you have spoken
auraient-ils parl é,	should, would, could,
or eussent-ils parl é	or might they have spoken

¹ami âme. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte
²at. arm. tub. aie. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

PARLER to speak. (Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.
Ne parl é-je pas	<i>do I not speak or am I not speaking</i>
ne parl es-tu pas	<i>dost thou not speak or art thou not speaking</i>
ne parl e-t-il pas	<i>does he not speak or is he not speaking</i>
ne parl ons-nous pas	<i>do we not speak or are we not speaking</i>
ne parl ez-vous pas	<i>do you not speak or are you not speaking</i>
ne parl ent-ils pas	<i>do they not speak or are they not speaking</i>
-G-	PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.
N'ai-je pas parl é	<i>have I not spoken, did I not speak, or have I not been speaking</i>
n'as-tu pas parl é	<i>hast thou not spoken, didst thou not speak, or hast thou not been speaking</i>
n'a-t-il pas parl é	<i>has he not spoken, did he not speak, or has he not been speaking</i>
n'avons-nous pas parl é	<i>have we not spoken, did we not speak, or have we not been speaking</i>
n'avez-vous pas parl é	<i>have you not spoken, did you not speak or have you not been speaking</i>
n'ont-ils pas parl é	<i>have they not spoken, did they not speak, or have they not been speaking</i>
H-	IMPERFECT.
Ne parl ais-je pas	<i>did I not speak or was I not speaking</i>
ne parl ais-tu pas	<i>didst thou not speak or wast thou not speaking</i>
ne parl ait-il pas	<i>did he not speak or was he not speaking</i>
ne parl ions-nous pas	<i>did we not speak or were we not speaking</i>
ne parl iez-vous pas	<i>did you not speak or were you not speaking</i>
ne parl aient-ils pas	<i>did they not speak or were they not speaking</i>
-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.
N'avais-je pas parl é	<i>had I not spoken or had I not been</i>
n'avais-tu pas parl é	<i>hadst thou not spoken or hadst thou not been</i>
n'avait-il pas parl é	<i>had he not spoken or had he not been</i>
n'avions-nous pas parl é	<i>had we not spoken or had we not been</i>
n'aviez-vous pas parl é	<i>had you not spoken or had you not been</i>
n'avaient-ils pas parl é	<i>had they not spoken or had they not been</i>
-J	PRETERIT DEFINITE.
Ne parl ai-je pas	<i>did I not speak</i>
ne parl as-tu pas	<i>didst thou not speak</i>
ne parl a-t-il pas	<i>did he not speak</i>
ne parl âmes-nous pas	<i>did we not speak</i>
ne parl âtes-vous pas	<i>did you not speak</i>
ne par. èrent-ils pas	<i>did they not speak</i>

speaking

mur. mûr. jeune. jêune. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
ſj, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

N'eus-je pas parl é	<i>had I not spoken</i>
n'eus-tu pas parl é	<i>hadst thou not spoken</i>
n'eut-il pas parl é	<i>had he not spoken</i>
n'eûmes-nous pas parl é	<i>had we not spoken</i>
n'eûtes-vous pas parl é	<i>had you not spoken</i>
n'eurent-ils pas parl é	<i>had they not spoken</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne parl <i>erai</i> -je pas	<i>shall or will I not speak</i>
ne parl <i>eras</i> -tu pas	<i>shalt or wilt thou not speak</i>
ne parl <i>era</i> -t-il pas	<i>shall or will he not speak</i>
ne parl <i>erons</i> -nous pas	<i>shall or will we not speak</i>
ne parl <i>erez</i> -vous pas	<i>shall or will you not speak</i>
ne parl <i>eront</i> -ils pas	<i>shall or will they not speak</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas parl é	<i>shall or will I not have spoken</i>
n'auras-tu pas parl é	<i>shall or will thou not have spoken</i>
n'aura-t-il pas parl é	<i>shall or will he not have spoken</i>
n'aurons-nous pas parl é	<i>shall or will we not have spoken</i>
n'aurez-vous pas parl é	<i>shall or will you not have spoken</i>
n'auront-ils pas parl é	<i>shall or will they not have spoken</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne parl <i>erais</i> -je pas	<i>should, would, could, or might I</i>	} <i>not speak</i>
ne parl <i>erais</i> -tu pas	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou</i>	
ne parl <i>erait</i> -il pas	<i>should, would, could, or might he</i>	
ne parl <i>erions</i> -nous pas	<i>should, would, could, or might we</i>	
ne parl <i>eriez</i> -vous pas	<i>should, would, could, or might you</i>	
ne parl <i>eraient</i> -ils pas	<i>should, would, could, or might they</i>	

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present

N'aurais-je pas parl é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or n'eussé-je pas parl é	<i>or might I not have spoken</i>
n'aurais-tu pas parl é,	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or n'eusses-tu pas parl é	<i>or mightst thou not have spoken</i>
n'aurait-il pas parl é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or n'eût-il pas parl é	<i>or might he not have spoken</i>
n'aurions-nous pas parl é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or n'eussions-nous pas parl é	<i>or might we not have spoken</i>
n'auriez-vous pas parl é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or n'eussiez-vous pas parl é	<i>or might you not have spoken</i>
n'auraient-ils pas parl é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or n'eussent-ils pas parl é	<i>or might they not have spoken</i>

Of Irregularities in some Verbs of the First Conjugation.

N. B. What follows will be better studied after the pupil shall have learned the other three conjugations.

88. Of the verbs of the *first conjugation*, that is, of all the verbs having the termination of the infinitive present, in *er*, (amounting to about 2500,) four only are, properly speaking, irregular; that is, cannot take the terminations of the model verb, *parler* to speak, in all their tenses and persons these verbs are, *s'en aller*, page 112.—*aller*, page 122.—*envoyer*, page 123,—and *renvoyer*, conjugated like *envoyer*

89. However, besides these four irregular verbs, there are some, which though generally classed among the regular verbs of the *first conjugation* undergo some changes in the orthography of some of their tenses and persons; these irregularities deserve so much the more attention, as they are absolutely necessary to a correct pronunciation.

90. This subject has not been clearly explained in any books published for the use of the English pupil. The following directions will supply the deficiency :

91. Some of the verbs ending with *eler*—as, *appeler* to call, generally speaking, take a second *l*, in those tenses and persons only, in which the letter *l* is followed by *e, es, ent*. Those tenses and persons are the following :—

P	j'appelle	tu appelles	il appelle ils appellent
L	j'appellerai	tu appelleras	il appellera
	nous appellerons	vous appellerez	ils appelleront
N	j'appellerais	tu appellerais	il appellerait
	nous appellerions	vous appelleriez	ils appelleraient
F		appelle	qu'il appelle qu'ils appellent
Q	que j'appelle	que tu appelles	qu'il appelle qu'ils appellent.

92. Conjugate in the same manner:—*atteler* to put to—*amonceler* to heap—*chanceler* to stagger—*dételer* to unteam—*étinceler* to sparkle—*ficeler* to tie with pack thread—*niveler* to level—*rappeler* to recall—*renouveler* to renew.

93. Some other verbs, ending also with *eler*, instead of taking a second *l* in those tenses and persons, in which the letter *l* is followed by *e, es, ent* take a *grave accent* upon the *e*, which precedes the *l*—as, *peeler* to peal.

P	je pèle	tu pèles	il pèle ils pèlent
L	je pèlerai	tu pèleras	il pèlera
	nous pèlerons	vous pèlerez	ils pèleront
N	je pèlerais	tu pèlerais	il pèlerait
	nous pèlerions	vous pèleriez	ils pèleraient
P		pèle	qu'il pèle qu'ils pèlent
Q	que je pèle	que tu pèles	qu'il pèle qu'ils pèlent.

94. Conjugate in the same manner :—*bourreler* to torment—*congeler* to congeal—*dégeler* to thaw—*geler* to freeze—*harceler* to torment—*regeler* to freeze again

95. Some of the verbs ending with *eter*—as, *jeter* to throw, take a second *t*, in those tenses and persons only in which the letter *t* is followed by *e*, *es*, *ent*.

F	je jette	tu jettes	il jette ils jettent
L	je jetterai	tu jetteras	il jettera ils jetteront
N	nous jetterons	vous jetterez	ils jetteraient
P	je jetterais	tu jetterais	il jetterait
	nous jetterions	vous jetteriez	ils jetteraient
		jette	qu'il jette qu'ils jettent
Q	que je jette	que tu jettes	qu'il jette qu'ils jettent.

96. Conjugate in the same manner :—*cacheter* to seal—*décacheter* to unseal—*projeter* to project—*recacheter* to seal again.

97. Some other verbs, also ending with *eter*, instead of taking a second *t* in those tenses and persons in which the *t* is followed by *e*, *es*, *ent*, take a grave accent upon the *e* which precedes the *t*—as, *acheter* to buy.

F	j'achète	tu achètes	il achète ils achètent
L	j'achèterai	tu achèteras	il achètera ils achèteront
N	j'achèterais	tu achèterais	il achèterait ils achèteraient
P		achète	qu'il achète qu'ils achètent
Q	que j'achète	que tu achètes	qu'il achète qu'ils achètent.

98 Conjugate in the same manner :—*colleter* to collar—*coqueter* to coquet—*décolleter* to uncover the neck—*étiqueter* to label—*suracheter* to overpay—*trompeter* to summon with sound of trumpet.

99. Conjugate also, in the same manner, all verbs ending with		
ecer—as, <i>dépecer</i>	to carve,	ever—as, <i>achever</i> to finish.
emer—as, <i>semer</i>	to sow,	evrer—as, <i>sevrer</i> to wear.
ener—as, <i>mener</i>	to lead,	

100. All verbs ending with

ébrer—as, <i>célébrer</i>	to celebrate,
écer—as, <i>rapecer</i>	to piece,
écher—as, <i>lécher</i>	to lick,
éder—as, <i>posséder</i>	to possess,
égler—as, <i>régler</i>	to regulate,
égnier—as, <i>régner</i>	to reign,
égrer—as, <i>réintégrer</i>	to reinstate
éguer—as, <i>alléguer</i>	to allege,
éler—as, <i>révéler</i>	to reveal,
émer—as, <i>blasphémer</i>	to blaspheme,
éner—as, <i>aliéner</i>	to alienate,
équer—as, <i>hypothéquer</i>	to mortgage,
érer—as, <i>espérer</i>	to hope,
éter—as, <i>inquiéter</i>	to make uneasy
étrer—as, <i>pénétrer</i>	to penetrate

change the *acute accent* which is on the *e* of the last syllable but one, (the penultimate,) into a *grave accent*, in those tenses and persons in which that penultimate syllable is followed by *e*, *es*, *ent*—as, *espérer* to hope.

F	j'espère	tu espères	il espère
			ils espèrent
L	j'espèrerais	tu espèreras	il espèrera
	nous espèrerons	vous espèrerez	ils espèreront
N	j'espèrerais	tu espèrerais	il espèrerait
	nous espèrerions	vous espèreriez	ils espèreraient
P		espère	qu'il espère
			qu'ils espèrent
Q	que j'espère	que tu espères	qu'il espère
			qu'ils espèrent.

101. In verbs ending with *cer*—as, *avancer* to advance, a *cedilla*, that is a small comma, (ç) is put under the *c*, in those tenses and persons in which the *c* is followed by *a*, *o*, in order to preserve the soft sound the *c* has in the infinitive present, and in other tenses and persons. See page 11, Art. 40. *Cedilla*.

102. In verbs ending with *ger*—as, *négliger* to neglect; the *g* having the sound of *j*, an *e* mute must be put after the *g*, in those tenses and persons in which the *g* is followed by *a*, *o*; in order to preserve the sound of *j*, throughout the tenses.

103. In the verbs ending with

ayer—as, <i>essayer</i>	to try,
éyer—as, <i>grasséyer</i>	to speak thick,
oyer—as, <i>employer</i>	to employ,
uyer—as, <i>appuyer</i>	to support,

the *y* is changed into *i*, in those tenses and persons only, in which the *y* is followed by *e*, *es*, *ent*; but *y* is preserved when followed by any other letters, even when followed by *i*—as, *essayer* to try.

The pronunciation of this verb being very difficult, it is figured under every person.

-A- essayer,	-C- essayant,	-E- essayé,
é-sè-yé,	é-sè-yan,	é-sè-yé,
-F- j'essaie,	nous essayons,	
j.é-sè,	nou z.é-sè-yon,	
tu essaies,	vous essayez,	
tu é-sè,	vou z.é-sè-yé,	
il essaie	ils essaient.	
il é-sè,	il z.é-sè.	
-H- j'essayais,	nous essayions,	
j.é-sè-yè,	nou z.é-sè-yion,	
tu essayais,	vous essayiez,	
tu é-se-yè,	vou z.é-sè-yié,	
il essayait,	ils essayaient	
il e-sè-yè.	il z.é-sè-yè.	

-J-	j'essayai, j.é-sè-yé, tu essayas, tu é-sè-yâ, il essaya, il é-sè-ya,	nous essayâmes, nou z.é-sè-yam, vous essayâtes, vou z.é-sè-yat, ils essayèrent. il z.é-sè-yèr.
-L-	j'essaierai, j.é-sè-ré, tu essaieras tu é-sè-râ il essaiera, il é-sè-ra,	nous essaierons, nou z.é-sè-ron, vous essaierez, vou z.é-sè-ré, ils essaieront. il z.é-sè-ron.
-N-	j'essaierais, j.é-sè-rè, tu essaierais, tu é-sè-rè, il essaierait, il é-sè-rè,	nous essaierions, nou z.é-sè-rion, vous essaieriez, vou z.é-sè-rié, ils essaieraient. il z.é-sè-rè.
-P-	essaie, é-sè, qu'il essaie, k.il é-sè,	essayons, é-sè-yon, essayez, é-sè-yé, qu'ils essaient. k.il z.é-sè.
-Q-	que j'essaie, ke j.é-sè, que tu essaies, ke tu é-sè, qu'il essaie, k.il é-sè,	que nous essayions, ke nou z.é-sè-yion, que vous essayiez, ke vou z.é-sè-yié, qu'ils essaient. k.il z.é-sè.
-S-	que j'essayasse, ke j.é-sè-yas, que tu essayasses, ke tu é-sè-yas qu'il essayât, k.il é-sè-ya,	que nous essayassions, ke nou z.é-sè-ya-sion, que vous essayassiez, ke vou z.é-sè-ya-sié, qu'ils essayassent. k.il z.é-sè-yas.

104. In verbs whose participle present ends with *uant*—as, *saluant*, from *saluer* to bow; a *dieresis* is put upon the *i*, thus, *î*, to cause the *u* and *î* to be pronounced separately in the first and second person plural of the imperfect of the indicative: *nous saluîons* we bowed—*vous saluîez* you bowed; and of the subjunctive present: *que nous saluîons* that we may bow—*que vous saluîez* that you may bow.

105. All the verbs of that kind are found in the first conjugation, except *conclure* to conclude—and *exclure* to exclude, which belong to the fourth conjugation.

Of the Second Conjugation.

106. The verbs of the second conjugation, like those of the first, are known by the termination of the present of the infinitive.

107. The present of the infinitive of the second conjugation has for termination *ir*—as, *fin ir* to finish.

108. All verbs whose present of the infinitive end with *ir*, to the amount of about 366, are of the second conjugation; and, if regular, are conjugated like *finir* to finish; which is hereafter conjugated to be used as a model.

109. There are in the second conjugation about 294 regular verbs which take the termination of *finir* to finish, and 92 irregular which are all conjugated in this volume, and which are to be found in the alphabetical list of all the irregular verbs, page 162.

110. To diminish the number of the irregular verbs of this conjugation, several schemes have been invented. Among others, Levizac, in his grammar, has divided the verbs of this conjugation into *four*, what he calls *branches*; this plan, which is not in accordance with any of our French grammars, affords no advantage over the old one, as every practical teacher must have found out, to his great annoyance; it is besides erroneous in many instances. I shall here mention some of the errors alluded to: page 151, Levizac's Grammar, *sen tir*, to feel, is there given as the model verb, of all the verbs composing the second branch, page 150, among which, are, *dor mir* to sleep—*redor mir* to sleep again—*ser vir* to serve; and several others.

Now taking any tense of the model verb, *sen tir* to feel; the present of the indicative, for instance, we shall have—

je <i>sen s</i> ,	je <i>dor s</i> ,	je <i>ser s</i> ,
tu <i>sen s</i> ,	tu <i>dor s</i> ,	tu <i>ser s</i> ,
il <i>sen t</i> ,	il <i>dor t</i> ,	il <i>ser t</i> ,
nous <i>sen tons</i> ,	nous <i>dor tons</i> ,	nous <i>ser tons</i> ,
vous <i>sen tez</i> ,	vous <i>dor tez</i> ,	vous <i>ser tez</i> ,
ils <i>sen tent</i> ,	ils <i>dor tent</i> ,	ils <i>ser tent</i> .

Taking any other tense, the future, for instance, we shall have—

je <i>sen tirai</i> ,	je <i>dor tirai</i> ,	je <i>ser tirai</i> ,
tu <i>sen tiras</i> ,	tu <i>dor tiras</i> ,	tu <i>ser tiras</i> ,
il <i>sen tira</i> ,	il <i>dor tira</i> ,	il <i>ser tira</i> ,
nous <i>sen tirons</i> ,	nous <i>dor tirons</i> ,	nous <i>ser tirons</i>
vous <i>sen tirez</i> ,	vous <i>dor tirez</i> ,	vous <i>ser tirez</i> ,
ils <i>sen tiront</i> ,	ils <i>dor tiront</i> ,	ils <i>ser tiront</i>

and so on for the other tenses, which are by no means correct. The fact is, that Levizac, deceived by the first three persons of the present of the indicative, which happened to be right, concluded, without further inquiry, that the rest would also be right

These faults, and a great many others, are in the first edition of Levizac's; since that first edition, the grammar has gone through *nine editions* in England, and through *seven* in America, and the same faults are still in it, although the preface of every edition announces that the work has been thoroughly *revised, corrected, and improved*, by the ablest masters.

111. *Hint.* The best way for a pupil to ascertain whether a verb ending in the present of the infinitive, with *ir*, is regular or irregular: he must look for it in the alphabetical list of all the irregular verbs, given at page 162, if met there, the scholar will be referred to the page where it is conjugated; if not to be met in the above mentioned table, it is a regular verb, and is to be conjugated like the model verb, *finir* to finish.

112. Those who have already learned the verbs, will readily ascertain whether a verb of the second conjugation, is regular or irregular, if they remember that *issant* is the *termination* of the participle present, of all the regular verbs of the second conjugation.

113. Conjugate in the same manner—as, *finir* to finish, the following verbs:—

adouc <i>ir</i>	to soften,	gém <i>ir</i>	to groan,
compat <i>ir</i>	to sympathise,	noirc <i>ir</i>	to blacken
démol <i>ir</i>	to pull down,	pér <i>ir</i>	to perish,
éblou <i>ir</i>	to dazzle,	pun <i>ir</i>	to punish,
éabl <i>ir</i>	to establish,	rempl <i>ir</i>	to fill,
fourn <i>ir</i>	to furnish,	sais <i>ir</i>	to seize.

114. For the formation of the compound tenses, see page 35, art. 86 and 87.

l'ani. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte
 'at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

FINIR

to finish.

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-

Finir

PRESENT.

to finish

-B-

PAST OR PERFECT,

or compound of the present.

Avoir fin i

to have finished

-C-

Finissant

PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE,

finishing

-D-

Ayant fin i

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

having finished

-E-

Fin i

PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.

finished

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

Je fin is

PRESENT.

tu fin is

I finish, do finish, or am finishing
 thou finishest, dost finish, or art finishing
 he finishes, does finish, or is finishing
 we finish, do finish, or are finishing
 you finish, do finish, or are finishing
 they finish, do finish, or are finishing

il fin it

nous fin issons

vous fin issez

ils fin issent

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

J'ai fin i

tu as fin i

il a fin i

nous avons fin i

vous avez fin i

ils ont fin i

I have finished, did finish, or have been
 thou hast finished, didst finish, or hast been
 he has finished, did finish, or has been
 we have finished, did finish, or have been
 you have finished, did finish, or have been
 they have finished, did finish, or have been

} finishing

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Je fin issais

tu fin issais

il fin issait

nous fin issions

vous fin issiez

ils fin issaient

I finished, did finish, or was finishing
 thou finishedst, didst finish, or wast finishing
 he finished, did finish, or was finishing
 we finished, did finish, or were finishing
 you finished, did finish, or were finishing
 they finished, did finish, or were finishing

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

J'avais fin i

tu avais fin i

il avait fin i

nous avions fin i

vous aviez fin i

ils avaient fin i

I had finished or had been finishing
 thou hadst finished or hadst been finishing
 he had finished or had been finishing
 we had finished or had been finishing
 you had finished or had been finishing
 they had finished or had been finishing

³*mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.*
⁴*j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in William.*

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je fin <i>is</i>	<i>I finished or did finish</i>
tu fin <i>is</i>	<i>thou finishedst or didst finish</i>
il fin <i>it</i>	<i>he finished or did finish</i>
nous fin <i>îmes</i>	<i>we finished or did finish</i>
vous fin <i>îtes</i>	<i>you finished or d.d finish</i>
ils fin <i>irent</i>	<i>they finished or did finish</i>

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

J'eus fin <i>i</i>	<i>I had finished</i>
tu eus fin <i>i</i>	<i>thou hadst finished</i>
il eut fin <i>i</i>	<i>he had finished</i>
nous eûmes fin <i>i</i>	<i>we had finished</i>
vous eûtes fin <i>i</i>	<i>you had finished</i>
ils eurent fin <i>i</i>	<i>they had finished</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je fin <i>irai</i>	<i>I shall or will finish</i>
tu fin <i>iras</i>	<i>thou shalt or will finish</i>
il fin <i>ira</i>	<i>he shall or will finish</i>
nous fin <i>irons</i>	<i>we shall or will finish</i>
vous fin <i>irez</i>	<i>you shall or will finish</i>
ils fin <i>iront</i>	<i>they shall or will finish</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

J'aurai fin <i>i</i>	<i>I shall or will have finished</i>
tu auras fin <i>i</i>	<i>thou shalt or will have finished</i>
il auras fin <i>i</i>	<i>he shall or will have finished</i>
nous aurons fin <i>i</i>	<i>we shall or will have finished</i>
vous aurez fin <i>i</i>	<i>you shall or will have finished</i>
ils auront fin <i>i</i>	<i>they shall or will have finished</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT

Je fin <i>irais</i>	<i>I should, would, could, or might finish</i>
tu fin <i>irais</i>	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst finish</i>
il fin <i>irait</i>	<i>he should, would, could, or might finish</i>
nous fin <i>irions</i>	<i>we should, would, could, or might finish</i>
vous fin <i>iriez</i>	<i>you should, would, could, or might finish</i>
ils fin <i>iraient</i>	<i>they should, would, could, or might finish</i>

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

J'aurais fin <i>i</i> ,	<i>I should, would, could,</i>
or j'eusse fin <i>i</i>	<i>or might have finished</i>
tu aurais fin <i>i</i> ,	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or tu eusses fin <i>i</i>	<i>or mightst have finished</i>
il aurait fin <i>i</i> ,	<i>he should, would, could,</i>
or il eût fin <i>i</i>	<i>or might have finished</i>

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. âtre. idoie. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte.
²at. arm. tub. aie. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

nous aurions fin *i*,
 or nous eussions fin *i*
 vous auriez fin *i*,
 or vous eussiez fin *i*
 ils auraient fin *i*,
 or ils eussent fin *i*

we should, would, could,
or might have finished
you should, would, could,
or might have finished
they should, would, could,
or might have finished

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Fin *is*
 qu'il fin *isse*
 fin *issons*
 fin *issez*
 qu'ils fin *issent*

finish (thou)
let him finish
let us finish
finish (you)
let them finish

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je fin *isse*
 que tu fin *isses*
 qu'il fin *isse*
 que nous fin *issions*
 que vous fin *issiez*
 qu'ils fin *issent*

that I may finish
that thou mayst finish
that he may finish
that we may finish
that you may finish
that they may finish

-E-

PRETERIT OR PAST,
or compound of the present,

Que j'aie fin *i*
 que tu aies fin *i*
 qu'il ait fin *i*
 que nous ayons fin *i*
 que vous ayez fin *i*
 qu'ils aient fin *i*

that I may have finished
that thou mayst have finished
that he may have finished
that we may have finished
that you may have finished
that they may have finished

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je fin *isse*
 que tu fin *isses*
 qu'il fin *ît*
 que nous fin *issions*
 que vous fin *issiez*
 qu'ils fin *issent*

that I might finish
that thou mightst finish
that he might finish
that we might finish
that you might finish
that they might finish

-T-

PLUPERFECT,
or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse fin *i*
 que tu eusses fin *i*
 qu'il eût fin *i*
 que nous eussions fin *i*
 que vous eussiez fin *i*
 qu'ils eussent fin *i*

that I might have finished
that thou mightst have finished
that he might have finished
that we might have finished
that you might have finished
that they might have finished

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
 'j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

FINIR

to finish.

(Negatively)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-

Ne pas fin ir

PRESENT.

not to finish

-B-

PAST or PERFECT,

or compound of the present.

N'avoir pas fin i

not to have finished

-C-

PARTICIPLE PRESENT or ACTIVE.

Ne fin issant pas

not finishing

-D-

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

N'ayant pas fin i

not having finished

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Je ne fin is pas

I finish not, do not finish, or am not

tu ne fin is pas

thou finishest not, dost not finish, or art not

il ne fin it pas

he finishes not, does not finish, or is not

nous ne fin issons pas

we finish not, do not finish, or are not

vous ne fin issez pas

you finish not, do not finish, or are not

il ne fin issent pas

they finish not, do not finish, or are not

finishing

-G-

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Je n'ai pas fin i

I have not finished, did not finish, or have not

tu n'as pas fin i

thou hast not finished, didst not finish, or hast not

il n'a pas fin i

he has not finished, did not finish, or has not

nous n'avons pas fin i

we have not finished, did not finish, or have not

vous n'avez pas fin i

you have not finished, did not finish, or have not

ils n'ont pas fin i

they have not finished, did not finish, or have not

been finishing

-H-

IMPERFECT

Je ne fin issais pas

I finished not, did not finish, or was

tu ne fin issais pas

thou finishedst not, didst not finish, or wast

il ne fin issait pas

he finished not, did not finish, or was

nous ne fin issions pas

we finished not, did not finish, or were

vous ne fin issiez pas

you finished not, did not finish, or were

ils ne fin issaient pas

they finished not, did not finish, or were

not finishing

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Je n'avais pas fin i

I had not finished or had not been

tu n'avais pas fin i

thou hadst not finished or hadst not been

il n'avait pas fin i

he had not finished or had not been

nous n'avions pas fin i

we had not finished or had not been

vous n'aviez pas fin i

you had not finished or had not been

ils n'avaient pas fin i

they had not finished or had not been

finishing

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouête
 2at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-J-

Je ne fin *is* pas
 tu ne fin *is* pas
 il ne fin *it* pas
 nous ne fin *îmes* pas
 vous ne fin *îtes* pas
 ils ne fin *irent* pas

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

I finished not or did not finish
thou finishedst not or didst not finish
he finished not or did not finish
we finished not or did not finish
you finished not or did not finish
they finished not or did not finish

-K-

Je n'eus pas fin *i*
 tu n'eus pas fin *i*
 il n'eût pas fin *i*
 nous n'eûmes pas fin *i*
 vous n'eûtes pas fin *i*
 ils n'eurent pas fin *i*

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

I had not finished
thou hadst not finished
he had not finished
we had not finished
you had not finished
they had not finished

-L-

Je ne fin *irai* pas
 tu ne fin *iras* pas
 il ne fin *ira* pas
 nous ne fin *irons* pas
 vous ne fin *irez* pas
 ils ne fin *iront* pas

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

I shall or will not finish
thou shalt or wilt not finish
he shall or will not finish
we shall or will not finish
you shall or will not finish
they shall or will not finish

-M-

Je n'aurai pas fin *i*
 tu n'auras pas fin *i*
 il n'aura pas fin *i*
 nous n'aurons pas fin *i*
 vous n'aurez pas fin *i*
 ils n'auront pas fin *i*

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

I shall or will not have finished
thou shalt or wilt not have finished
he shall or will not have finished
we shall or will not have finished
you shall or will not have finished
they shall or will not have finished

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

Je ne fin *irais* pas
 tu ne fin *irais* pas
 il ne fin *irait* pas
 nous ne fin *irions* pas
 vous ne fin *iriez* pas
 ils ne fin *iraient* pas

PRESENT.

I should, would, could, or might
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst
he should, would, could, or might
we should, would, could, or might
you should, would, could, or might
they should, would, could, or might

} not finish

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Je n'aurais pas fin *i*,
 or je n'eusse pas fin *i*
 tu n'aurais pas fin *i*,
 or tu n'eusses pas fin *i*
 il n'aurait pas fin *i*,
 or il n'eût pas fin *i*

I should, would, could,
or might not have finished
thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst not have finished,
he should, would, could,
or might not have finished

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. orde. un. amen.
'j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Willi am.

nous n'aurions pas fin i,	<i>we should, would, could,</i>
or nous n'eussions pas fin i	<i>or might not have finished</i>
vous n'auriez pas fin i,	<i>you should, would, could,</i>
or vous n'eussiez pas fin i	<i>or might not have finished</i>
ils n'auraient pas fin i,	<i>they should, would, could,</i>
or ils n'eussent pas fin i	<i>or might not have finished</i>

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne fin is pas	<i>finish not or do not finish</i>	(thou.)
qu'il ne fin isse pas	<i>let him not finish</i>	
ne fin issons pas	<i>let us not finish</i>	
ne fin issez pas	<i>finish not or do not finish</i>	(you)
qu'ils ne fin issent pas	<i>let them not finish</i>	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne fin isse pas	<i>that I may not finish</i>
que tu ne fin isses pas	<i>that thou mayst not finish</i>
qu'il ne fin isse pas	<i>that he may not finish</i>
que nous ne fin issions pas	<i>that we may not finish</i>
que vous ne fin issiez pas	<i>that you may not finish</i>
qu'ils ne fin issent pas	<i>that they may not finish</i>

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,
or compound of the present.

Que je n'aie pas fin i	<i>that I may not have finished</i>
que tu n'aies pas fin i	<i>that thou mayst not have finished</i>
qu'il n'ait pas fin i	<i>that he may not have finished</i>
que nous n'ayons pas fin i	<i>that we may not have finished</i>
que vous n'ayez pas fin i	<i>that you may not have finished</i>
qu'ils n'aient pas fin i	<i>that they may not have finished</i>

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne fin isse pas	<i>that I might not finish</i>
que tu ne fin isses pas	<i>that thou mightst not finish</i>
qu'il ne fin ît pas	<i>that he might not finish</i>
que nous ne fin issions pas	<i>that we might not finish</i>
que vous ne fin issiez pas	<i>that you might not finish</i>
qu'ils ne fin issent pas	<i>that they might not finish</i>

-T-

PLUPERFECT,
or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas fin i	<i>that I might not have finished</i>
que tu n'eusses pas fin i	<i>that thou mightst not have finished</i>
qu'il n'eût pas fin i	<i>that he might not have finished</i>
que nous n'eussions pas fin i	<i>that we might not have finished</i>
que vous n'eussiez pas fin i	<i>that you might not have finished</i>
qu'ils n'eussent pas fin i	<i>that they might not have finished</i>

¹aim. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouëte.
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

FINIR

to finish

(Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Fin is-je	do I finish or am I finishing
fin is-tu	dost thou finish or art thou finishing
fin it-il	does he finish or is he finishing
fin issons-nous	do we finish or are we finishing
fin issez-vous	do you finish or are you finishing
fin issent-ils	do they finish or are they finishing

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ai-je fin i	have I finished or did I finish
as-tu fin i	hast thou finished or didst thou finish
a-t-il fin i	has he finished or did he finish
avons-nous fin i	have we finished or did we finish
avez-vous fin i	have you finished or did you finish
ont-ils fin i	have they finished or did they finish

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Fin issais-je	did I finish or was I finishing
fin issais-tu	didst thou finish or wast thou finishing
fin issait-il	did he finish or was he finishing
fin issions-nous	did we finish or were we finishing
fin issiez-vous	did you finish or were you finishing
fin issaient-ils	did they finish or were they finishing

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

avais-je fin i	had I finished or had I been finishing
avais-tu fin i	hadst thou finished or hadst thou been finishing
avait-il fin i	had he finished or had he been finishing
avions-nous fin i	had we finished or had we been finishing
aviez-vous fin i	had you finished or had you been finishing
avaient-ils fin i	had they finished or had they been finishing

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE

Fin is-je	did I finish
fin is-tu	didst thou finish
fin it-il	did he finish
fin îmes-nous	did we finish
fin îtes-vous	did you finish
fin îrent-ils	did they finish

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-K- PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

Eus-je fin i	had I finished
eus-tu fin i	hadst thou finished
eut-il fin i	had he finished
eûmes-nous fin i	had we finished
eûtes-vous fin i	had you finished
eurent-ils fin i	had they finished

-L- FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Fin irai-je	shall or will I finish
fin iras-tu	shalt or will thou finish
fin ira-t-il	shall or will he finish
fin irons-nous	shall or will we finish
fin irez-vous	shall or will you finish
fin iront-ils	shall or will they finish

-M- FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

Aurai-je fin i	shall or will I have finished
auras-tu fin i	shalt or will thou have finished
aura-t-il fin i	shall or will he have finished
aurons-nous fin i	shall or will we have finished
aurez-vous fin i	shall or will you have finished
auront-ils fin i	shall or will they have finished

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N- PRESENT.

Fin irais-je	should, would, could, or might I finish
fin irais-tu	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou finish
fin irait-il	should, would, could, or might he finish
fin irions-nous	should, would, could, or might we finish
fin iriez-vous	should, would, could, or might you finish
fin iraient-ils	should, would, could, or might they finish

-O- PAST,
 or compound of the present.

Aurais-je fin i,	should, would, could,
or eussé-je fin i	or might I have finished
aurais-tu fin i,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or eusses-tu fin i	or mightst thou have finished
aurait-il fin i,	should, would, could,
or eût-il fin i	or might he have finished
aurions-nous fin i,	should, would, could.
or eussions-nous fin i	or might we have finished
auriez-vous fin i	should, would, could,
or eussiez-vous fin i	or might you have finished
auraient-ils fin i,	should, would, could,
or eussent-ils fin i	or might they have finished

'ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voule.
 'at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

FINIR to finish. (Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

F-

PRESENT.

Ne fin is-je pas	do I not finish or am I not finishing
ne fin is-tu pas	dost thou not finish or art thou not finishing
ne fin it-il pas	does he not finish or is he not finishing
ne fin issons-nous pas	do we not finish or are we not finishing
ne fin issez-vous pas	do you not finish or are you not finishing
ne fin issent-ils pas	do they not finish or are they not finishing

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

N'ai-je pas fin i	have I not finished, did I not finish, or have I not been finishing
n'as-tu pas fin i	hast thou not finished, didst thou not finish, or hast thou not been finishing
n'a-t-il pas fin i	has he not finished, did he not finish, or has he not been finishing
n'avons-nous pas fin i	have we not finished, did we not finish, or have we not been finishing
n'avez-vous pas fin i	have you not finished, did you not finish, or have you not been finishing
n'ont-ils pas fin i	have they not finished, did they not finish or have they not been finishing

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Ne fin issais-je pas	did I not finish or was I not finishing
ne fin issais-tu pas	didst thou not finish or wast thou not finishing
ne fin issait-il pas	did he not finish or was he not finishing
ne fin issions-nous pas	did we not finish or were we not finishing
ne fin issiez-vous pas	did you not finish or were you not finishing
ne fin issaient-ils pas	did they not finish or were they not finishing

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

N'avais-je pas fin i	had I not finished or had I not been	} finishing
n'avais-tu pas fin i	hadst thou not finished or hadst thou not been	
n'avait-il pas fin i	had he not finished or had he not been	
n'avions-nous pas fin i	had we not finished or had we not been	
n'aviez-vous pas fin i	had you not finished or had you not been	
n'avaient-ils pas fin i	had they not finished or had they not been	

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne fin is-je pas	did I not finish
ne fin is-tu pas	didst thou not finish
ne fin it-il pas	did he not finish
ne fin îmes-nous pas	did we not finish
ne fin îtes-vous pas	did you not finish
ne fin irént-ils pas	did they not finish

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
 †j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

N'eus-je pas fin i	had I not finished
n'eus-tu pas fin i	hadst thou not finished
n'eut-il pas fin i	had he not finished
n'eûmes-nous pas fin i	had we not finished
n'eûtes-vous pas fin i	had you not finished
n'eurent-ils pas fin i	had they not finished

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne fin irai-je pas	shall or will I not finish
ne fin iras-tu pas	shalt or wilt thou not finish
ne fin ira-t-il pas	shall or will he not finish
ne fin irons-nous pas	shall or will we not finish
ne fin irez-vous pas	shall or will you not finish
ne fin iront-ils pas	shall or will they not finish

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas fin i	shall or will I not have finished
n'auras-tu pas fin i	shalt or wilt thou not have finished
n'aura-t-il pas fin i	shall or will he not have finished
n'aurons-nous pas fin i	shall or will we not have finished
n'aurez-vous pas fin i	shall or will you not have finished
n'auront-ils pas fin i	shall or will they not have finished

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne fin irais-je pas	should, would, could, or might I	} not finish
ne fin irais-tu pas	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou	
ne fin irait-il pas	should, would, could, or might he	
ne fin irions-nous pas	should, would, could, or might we	
ne fin iriez-vous pas	should, would, could, or might you	
ne fin iraient-ils pas	should, would, could, or might they	

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

N'aurais-je pas fin i, *	should, would, could,
or n'eussé-je pas fin i	or might I not have finished
n'aurais-tu pas fin i,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or n'eusses-tu pas fin i	or mightst thou not have finished
n'aurait-il pas fin i,	should, would, could,
or n'eût-il pas fin i	or might he not have finished
n'aurions-nous pas fin i,	should, would, could,
or n'eussions-nous pas fin i	or might we not have finished
n'auriez-vous pas fin i,	should, would, could,
or n'eussiez-vous pas fin i	or might you not have finished
n'auraient-ils pas fin i,	should, would, could,
or n'eussent-ils pas fin i	or might they not have finished

Of the Third Conjugation.

115. The verbs of the third conjugation, like those of the first and of the second, are known by the termination of the present of the infinitive.

116. The present of the infinitive, of the third conjugation, has for its termination, *oir*—as, *recevoir* to receive.

117. All verbs whose present of the infinitive ends with *oir*, to the amount of 230, are of the third conjugation; and if regular, are conjugated like *recevoir* to receive; which is hereafter conjugated, to be used as a model.

118. There are in the third conjugation 7 regular verbs only. The regular verbs of this conjugation are easily known, from the irregular ones; they all 7 end with *voir*, in the present of the infinitive.

119. There are about 223 irregular verbs in this conjugation; they are all conjugated in this volume, and are to be found in the alphabetical list of all the irregular verbs, page 162.

120. List of the 7 regular verbs, all conjugated like *rec voir* to receive.

aperc <i>voir</i>	to perceive,
conc <i>voir</i>	to conceive
déc <i>voir</i>	to deceive,
perc <i>voir</i>	to collect taxes
rec <i>voir</i>	to receive,
d <i>voir</i>	to owe,
red <i>voir</i>	to owe again.

121. When the termination of any tense or person begins with *a*, *o*, *u*, the *c*, which terminates the *radical part* of the five regular verbs—

aperc <i>voir</i>	to perceive,
conc <i>voir</i>	to conceive,
déc <i>voir</i>	to deceive,
perc <i>voir</i>	to collect taxes,
rec <i>voir</i>	to receive,

take a *cedilla*, thus *ç*, to change the hard sound the *c* would have before *a*, *o*, *u*, into the soft sound it has in the infinitive present, and in other tenses and persons, when before *e*.

122. In conjugating *d voir* to owe, and *red voir* to owe again, on *rec voir*, care must be taken to observe what is the *radical part* of these two verbs.

123. In the participle past *dû* owed, from *devoir* to owe, a circumflex accent is put over the *u* to distinguish *dû* owed, from *du* of the.

124. The circumflex accent is put on *dû* owed, in the masculine singular only.

125. The participle past *redu* owed again, from *redevoir* to owe again, takes no accent.

126. *Apercevoir* to perceive, which is an active verb, is very often used as a reflected verb: thus, *s'apercevoir* (to perceive one's self of) that is, to notice. We say, *apercevoir quelque chose* to perceive something—but we say, *s'apercevoir de quelque chose* (to perceive one's self of something,) that is, to notice something. It must be remembered that the verb *s'apercevoir*, requires the preposition *de* of, before its object, whereas *apercevoir* being an active verb, requires no preposition before its object.

127. *Apercevoir* to perceive, forms its compound tenses with *avoir* to have, like all other active verbs.

128. *S'apercevoir* to notice, is conjugated like *apercevoir* to perceive, with this difference; that, like all other reflected verbs, it forms its compound tenses with *être* to be, and takes two pronouns. See *se lever* to rise, page 92.

129. For the formation of the compound tenses, see page 35. art. 86 and 87

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouête.
 at. arm. tub. ale. marc. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

RECEVOIR

to receive.

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-

PRESENT.

Rec evoir

to receive

-B-

PAST OR PERFECT,

or compound of the present

Avoir reç u

to have received

-C-

PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.

Rec evant

receiving

-D-

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

Ayant reç u

having received

-E-

PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.

Reç u

received

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Je reç ois

I receive, do receive, or am receiving

tu reç ois

thou receivest, dost receive, or art receiving

il reç oit

he receives, does receive, or is receiving

nous rec evons

we receive, do receive, or are receiving

vous rec evex

you receive, do receive, or are receiving

ils reç oient

they receive, do receive, or are receiving

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

J'ai reç u

I have received, did receive, or have been

tu as reç u

thou hast received, didst receive, or hast been

il a reç u

he has received, did receive, or has been

nous avons reç u

we have received, did receive, or have been

vous avez reç u

you have received, did receive, or hast been

ils ont reç u

they have received, did receive, or have been

receiving

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Je rec evais

I received, did receive, or was receiving

tu rec evais

thou receivedst, didst receive, or wast receiving

il rec evait

he received, did receive, or was receiving

nous rec evions

we received, did receive, or were receiving

vous rec eviez

you received, did receive, or were receiving

ils rec evaient

they received, did receive, or were receiving

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

J'avais reç u

I had received or had been receiving

tu avais reç u

thou hadst received or hadst been receiving

il avait reç u

he had received or had been receiving

nous avions reç u

we had received or had been receiving

vous aviez reç u

you had received or had been receiving

ils avaient reç u

they had received or had been receiving

³mur. mûr jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
⁴j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in William.

-J-

Je reç us
 tu reç us
 il reç ut
 nous reç ûmes
 vous reç ûtes
 ils reç urent

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

*I received or did receive
 thou receivedst or didst receive
 he received or did receive
 we received or did receive
 you received or did receive
 they received or did receive*

K-

J'eus reç u
 tu eus reç u
 il eut reç u
 nous eûmes reç u
 vous eûtes reç u
 ils eurent reç u

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

*I had received
 thou hadst received
 he had received
 we had received
 you had received
 they had received*

-L-

Je rec evrai
 tu rec evras
 il rec evra
 nous rec evrons
 vous rec evrez
 ils rec evront

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

*I shall or will receive
 thou shalt or wilt receive
 he shall or will receive
 we shall or will receive
 you shall or will receive
 they shall or will receive*

-M-

J'aurai reç u
 tu auras reç u
 il aura reç u
 nous aurons reç u
 vous aurez reç u
 ils auront reç u

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

*I shall or will have received
 thou shalt or wilt have received
 he shall or will have received
 we shall or will have received
 you shall or will have received
 they shall or will have received*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

Je rec evrais
 tu rec evrais
 il rec evrait
 nous rec evrions
 vous rec evriez
 ils rec evraient

PRESENT.

*I should, would, could, or might receive
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst receive
 he should, would, could, or might receive
 we should, would, could, or might receive
 you should, would, could, or might receive
 they should, would, could, or might receive*

-O-

J'aurais reç u,
 or j'eusse reç u
 tu aurais reç u.
 or tu eusses reç u
 il aurait reç u.
 or il eût reç u

PAST,

or compound of the present

*I should, would, could,
 or might have received
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst
 or mightst, have received
 he should, would, could
 or might have received*

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voilà
 at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

nous aurions reç u,
 or nous eussions reç u
 vous auriez reç u,
 or vous eussiez reç u
 ils auraient reç u,
 or ils eussent reç u

we should, would, could,
 or might have received
 you should, would, could,
 or might have received
 they should, would, could
 or might have received

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Reç ois
 qu'il reç oive
 rec evons
 rec evez
 qu'ils reç oivent

receive (thou)
 let him receive
 let us receive
 receive (you)
 let them receive

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je reç oive
 que tu reç oives
 qu'il reç oive
 que nous rec evions
 que vous rec eviez
 qu'ils reç oivent

that I may receive
 that thou mayst receive
 that he may receive
 that we may receive
 that you may receive
 that they may receive

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,

or compound of the present.

que j'aie reç u
 que tu aies reç u
 qu'il ait reç u
 que nous ayons reç u
 que vous ayez reç u
 qu'ils aient reç u

that I may have received
 that thou mayst have received
 that he may have received
 that we may have received
 that you may have received
 that they may have received

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je reç usse
 que tu reç usses
 qu'il reçût
 que nous reç ussions
 que vous reç ussiez
 qu'ils reç ussent

that I might receive
 that thou mightst receive
 that he might receive
 that we might receive
 that you might receive
 that they might receive

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse reç u
 que tu eusses reç u
 qu'il eût reç u
 que nous eussions reç u
 que vous eussiez reç u
 qu'ils eussent reç u

that I might have received
 that thou mightst have received
 that he might have received
 that we might have received
 that you might have received
 that they might have received

^smur. mâr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
^j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

RECEVOIR

to receive.

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.
Ne pas rec evoir	not to receive
-B-	PAST or PERFECT,
	or compound of the present.
N'avoir pas reç u	not to have received
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT or ACTIVE,
Ne rec evant pas	not receiving
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
N'ayant pas reç u	not having received

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Je ne reç ois pas	I receive not, do not receive, or am not	receiving
tu ne reç ois pas	thou receivest not, dost not receive, or art not	
il ne reç oit pas	he receives not, does not receive, or is not	
nous ne rec evons pas	we receive not, do not receive, or are not	
vous ne rec evez pas	you receive not, do not receive, or are not	
ils ne reç oiv-ent pas	they receive not, do not receive, or are not	
-G-	PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,	
	or compound of the present.	
Je n'ai pas reç u	I have not received, did not receive, or have not	been receiving
tu n'as pas reç u	thou hast not received, didst not receive, or hast not	
il n'a pas reç u	he has not received, did not receive, or has not	
nous n'avons pas reç u	we have not received, did not receive, or have not	
vous n'avez pas reç u	you have not received, did not receive, or have not	
ils n'ont pas reç u	they have not received, did not receive, or have not	
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Je ne rec evais pas	I received not, did not receive, or was	not receiving
tu ne rec evais pas	thou receivedst not, didst not receive, or wast	
il ne rec evait pas	he received not, did not receive, or was	
nous ne rec evions pas	we received not, did not receive, or were	
vous ne rec eviez pas	you received not, did not receive, or were	
ils ne rec evaient pas	they received not, did not receive, or were	
-I-	PLUPERFECT,	
	or compound of the imperfect.	
Je n'avais pas reç u	I had not received or had not been	receiving
tu n'avais pas reç u	thou hadst not received or hadst not been	
il n'avait pas reç u	he had not received or had not been	
nous n'avions pas reç u	we had not received or had not been	
vous n'aviez pas reç u	you had not received or had not been	
ils n'avaient pas reç u	they had not received or had not been	

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voué
 at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-J-

Je ne reç us pas
 tu ne reç us pas
 il ne reç ut pas
 nous ne reç ûmes pas
 vous ne reç ûtes pas
 ils ne reç urent pas

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

*I received not or did not receive
 thou receivedst not or didst not receive
 he received not or did not receive
 we received not or did not receive
 you received not or did not receive
 they received not or did not receive*

-K-

Je n'eus pas reç u
 tu n'eus pas reç u
 il n'eut pas reç u
 nous n'eûmes pas reç u
 vous n'eûtes pas reç u
 ils n'eurent pas reç u

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

*I had not received
 thou hadst not received
 he had not received
 we had not received
 you had not received
 they had not received*

-L-

Je ne rec evrai pas
 tu ne rec evras pas
 il ne rec evra pas
 nous ne rec evrons pas
 vous ne rec evrez pas
 ils ne rec evront pas

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

*I shall or will not receive
 thou shalt or wilt not receive
 he shall or will not receive
 we shall or will not receive
 you shall or will not receive
 they shall or will not receive*

-M-

Je n'aurai pas reç u
 tu n'auras pas reç u
 il n'aura pas reç u
 nous n'aurons pas reç u
 vous n'aurez pas reç u
 ils n'auront pas reç u

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future

*I shall or will not have received
 thou shalt or wilt not have received
 he shall or will not have received
 we shall or will not have received
 you shall or will not have received
 they shall or will not have received*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

Je ne rec evrais pas
 tu ne rec evrais pas
 il ne rec evrait pas
 nous ne rec evrions pas
 vous ne rec evriez pas
 ils ne rec evraient pas

PRESENT.

*I should, would, could, or might not
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst not
 he should, would, could, or might not
 we should, would, could, or might not
 you should, would, could, or might not
 they should, would, could, or might not*

} receive

-O-

Je n'aurais pas reç u,
 or je n'eusse pas reç u
 tu n'aurais pas reç u,
 or tu n'eusses pas reç u
 il n'aurait pas reç u,
 or il n'eût pas reç u

PAST,

or compound of the present.

*I should, would, could,
 or might not have received
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
 or mightst not have received
 he should, would, could,
 or might not have received*

aur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

nous n'aurions pas reç u,
 or nous n'eussions pas reç u
 vous n'auriez pas reç u,
 or vous n'eussiez pas reç u
 ils n'auraient pas reç u,
 or ils n'eussent pas reç u

we should, would, could,
or might not have received
you should, would, could,
or might not have received
they should, would, could,
or might not have received

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne reç ois pas
 qu'il ne reç oive pas
 ne rec evons pas
 ne rec evez pas
 qu'ils ne reç oivent pas

receive not or do not receive (thou)
let him not receive
let us not receive
receive not or do not receive (you)
let them not receive

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne reç oive pas
 que tu ne reç oives pas
 qu'il ne reç oive pas
 que nous ne rec evions pas
 que vous ne rec eviez pas
 qu'ils ne reç oivent pas

that I may not receive
that thou mayst not receive
that he may not receive
that we may not receive
that you may not receive
that they may not receive

-R-

PRETERIT or PAST,

or compound of the present,

Que je n'aie pas reç u
 que tu n'aies pas reç u
 qu'il n'ait pas reç u
 que nous n'ayons pas reç u
 que vous n'ayez pas reç u
 qu'ils n'aient pas reç u

that I may not have received
that thou mayst not have received
that he may not have received
that we may not have received
that you may not have received
that they may not have received

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne reç usse pas
 que tu ne reç usses pas
 qu'il ne reçût pas
 que nous ne reç ussions pas
 que vous ne reç ussiez pas
 qu'ils ne reç ussent pas

that I might not receive
that thou mightst not receive
that he might not receive
that we might not receive
that you might not receive
that they might not receive

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas reç u
 que tu n'eusses pas reç u
 qu'il n'eût pas reç u
 que nous n'eussions pas reç u
 que vous n'eussiez pas reç u
 qu'ils n'eussent pas reç u

that I might not have received
that thou mightst not have received
that he might not have received
that we might not have received
that you might not have received
that they might not have received

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouëte
 at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

RECEVOIR

to receive.

(Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Reç ois-je	<i>do I receive or am I receiving</i>
reç ois-tu	<i>dost thou receive or art thou receiving</i>
reç oit-il	<i>does he receive or is he receiving</i>
rec evons-nous	<i>do we receive or are we receiving</i>
rec evés-vous	<i>do you receive or are you receiving</i>
reç oivent-ils	<i>do they receive or are they receiving</i>

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ai-je reç u	<i>have I received or did I receive</i>
as-tu reç u	<i>hast thou received or didst thou receive</i>
a-t-il reç u	<i>has he received or did he receive</i>
avons-nous reç u	<i>have we received or did we receive</i>
avez-vous reç u	<i>have you received or did you receive</i>
ont-ils reç u	<i>have they received or did they receive</i>

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Rec evais-je	<i>did I receive or was I receiving</i>
rec evais-tu	<i>didst thou receive or wast thou receiving</i>
rec evait-il	<i>did he receive or was he receiving</i>
rec evions-nous	<i>did we receive or were we receiving</i>
rec eviez-vous	<i>did you receive or were you receiving</i>
rec evaient-ils	<i>did they receive or were they receiving</i>

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Avais-je reç u	<i>had I received or had I been receiving</i>
avais-tu reç u	<i>hadst thou received or hadst thou been receiving</i>
avait-il reç u	<i>had he received or had he been receiving</i>
avions-nous reç u	<i>had we received or had we been receiving</i>
aviez-vous reç u	<i>had you received or had you been receiving</i>
avaient-ils reç u	<i>had they received or had they been receiving</i>

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Reç us-je	<i>did I receive</i>
reç us-tu	<i>didst thou receive</i>
reç ut-il	<i>did he receive</i>
reç ûmes-nous	<i>did we receive</i>
reç ûtes-vous	<i>did you receive</i>
reç urent-ils	<i>did they receive</i>

2. mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
1. j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as li in William

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

Eus-je reç u
 eus-tu reç u
 eut-il reç u
 eûmes-nous reç u
 eûtes-vous reç u
 eurent-ils reç u

had I received
hadst thou received
had he received
had we received
had you received
had they received

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Rec evrai-je
 rec evras-tu
 rec evra-t-il
 rec evrons-nous
 rec evrez-vous
 rec evront-ils

shall or will I receive
shalt or wilt thou receive
shall or will he receive
shall or will we receive
shall or will you receive
shall or will they receive

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

Aurai-je reç u
 auras-tu reç u
 aura-t-il reç u
 aurons-nous reç u
 aurez-vous reç u
 auront-ils reç u

shall or will I have received
shalt or wilt thou have received
shall or will he have received
shall or will we have received
shall or will you have received
shall or will they have received

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Rec evrais-je
 rec evrais-tu
 rec evrait-il
 rec evrions-nous
 rec evriez-vous
 rec evraient-ils

should, would, could, or might I receive
shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou receive
should, would, could, or might he receive
should, would, could, or might we receive
should, would, could, or might you receive
should, would, could, or might they receive

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Aurais-je reç u,
 or eussé-je reç u
 aurais-tu reç u,
 or eusses-tu reç u
 aurait-il reç u,
 or eût-il reç u
 aurions-nous reç u,
 or eussions-nous reç u
 auriez-vous reç u,
 or eussiez-vous reç u
 auraient-ils reç u,
 or eussent-ils reç u

should, would, could,
or might I have received
shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or mightst thou have received
should, would, could,
or might he have received
should, would, could,
or might we have received
should, would, could,
or might you have received
should, would, could,
or might they have received

'ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouëte.
 'at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB

RECEVOIR to receive. (Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Ne reç ois-je pas	do I not receive or am I not receiving
ne reç ois-tu pas	dost thou not receive or art thou not receiving
ne reç oit-il pas	does he not receive or is he not receiving
ne rec evons-nous pas	do we not receive or are we not receiving
ne rec evez-vous pas	do you not receive or are you not receiving
ne reç oivent-ils pas	do they not receive or are they not receiving

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
 or compound of the present.

N'ai-je pas reç u	have I not received, did I not receive, or have I not been receiving
n'as-tu pas reç u	hast thou not received, didst thou not receive or hast thou not been receiving
n'a-t-il pas reç u	has he not received, did he not receive, or has he not been receiving
n'avons-nous pas reç u	have we not received, did we not receive, or have we not been receiving
n'avez-vous pas reç u	have you not received, did you not receive, or have you not been receiving
n'ont-ils pas reç u	have they not received, did they not receive or have they not been receiving

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Ne rec evais-je pas	did I not receive or was I not receiving
ne rec evais-tu pas	didst thou not receive or wast thou not receiving
ne rec evait-il pas	did he not receive or was he not receiving
ne rec evions-nous pas	did we not receive or were we not receiving
ne rec eviez-vous pas	did you not receive or were you not receiving
ne rec evaient-ils pas	did they not receive or were they not receiving

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

N'avais-je pas reç u	had I not received or had I not been	} receiving
n'avais-tu pas reç u	hadst thou not received or hadst thou not been	
n'avait-il pas reç u	had he not received or had he not been	
n'avions-nous pas reç u	had we not received or had we not been	
n'aviez-vous pas reç u	had you not received or had you not been	
n'avaient-ils pas reç u	had they not received or had they not been	

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne reç us-je pas	did I not receive
ne reç us-tu pas	didst thou not receive
ne reç ut-il pas	did he not receive
ne reç ûmes-nous pas	did we not receive
ne reç ûtes-vous pas	did you not receive
ne reç ûrent-ils pas	did they not receive

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
 'i, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the preterit.

N'eus-je pas reç u	had I not received
n'eus-tu pas reç u	hadst thou not received
n'eut-il pas reç u	had he not received
n'eûmes-nous pas reç u	had we not received
n'eûtes-vous pas reç u	had you not received
n'eurent-ils pas reç u	had they not received

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne rec evrai-je pas	shall or will I not receive
ne rec evras-tu pas	shalt or wilt thou not receive
ne rec evra-t-il pas	shall or will he not receive
ne rec evrons-nous pas	shall or will we not receive
ne rec evrez-vous pas	shall or will you not receive
ne rec evront-ils pas	shall or will they not receive

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
 or compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas reç u	shall or will I not have received
n'auras-tu pas reç u	shalt or wilt thou not have received
n'aura-t-il pas reç u	shall or will he not have received
n'aurons-nous pas reç u	shall or will we not have received
n'aurez-vous pas reç u	shall or will you not have received
n'auront-ils pas reç u	shall or will they not have received

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne rec evrais-je pas	should, would, could, or might I	} not received
ne rec evrais-tu pas	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou	
ne rec evrait-il pas	should, would, could, or might he	
ne rec evrions-nous pas	should, would, could, or might we	
ne rec evriez-vous pas	should, would, could, or might you	
ne rec evraient-ils pas	should, would, could, or might they	

-O-

PAST,
 or compound of the present.

N'aurais-je pas reç u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussé-je pas reç u	or might I not have received
n'aurais-tu pas reç u,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or n'eusses-tu pas reç u	or mightst, thou not have received
n'aurait-il pas reç u,	should, would, could,
or n'eût-il pas reç u	or might he not have received
n'aurions-nous pas reç u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussions-nous pas reç u	or might we not have received
n'auriez-vous pas reç u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussiez-vous pas reç u	or might you not have received
n'auraient-ils pas reç u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussent-ils pas reç u	or might they not have received

Of the Fourth Conjugation.

130. The verbs of the fourth conjugation, like those of the first, second, and third, are known by the termination of the present of the infinitive.

131. The present of the infinitive of the fourth conjugation has for its termination *re*—as, vend *re* to sell.

132. All verbs, whose present of the infinitive ends with *re*, to the amount of about 240, are of the fourth conjugation; and if regular, are conjugated like vend *re* to sell, which is hereafter conjugated, to be used as a model.

133. There are in the fourth conjugation 40 regular verbs which take the termination of vend *re* to sell.

134. They are—

append <i>re</i>	to hang up,	mord <i>re</i>	to bite,
attend <i>re</i>	to wait, to expect,	morfond <i>re</i>	to make very cold,
	to wait for,	parfond <i>re</i>	to melt equally,
confond <i>re</i>	to confound,	pend <i>re</i>	to hang,
correspond <i>re</i>	to correspond,	perd <i>re</i>	to lose, to destroy,
défend <i>re</i>	to defend,	pond <i>re</i>	to lay eggs,
	to prohibit,	pourfend <i>re</i>	to split, to cut in two
	to forbid,	prétend <i>re</i>	to pretend,
démord <i>re</i>	to give up,	refend <i>re</i>	to cleave again,
	to cease biting,		to split again,
dépend <i>re</i>	to take down,	refond <i>re</i>	to melt again,
	to depend on or upon,		to cast again,
descend <i>re</i>	to go down,	remord <i>re</i>	to bite again,
	to descend,	rend <i>re</i>	to render, to
	to take down,		return, to give back,
détend <i>re</i>	to unbend,	répand <i>re</i>	to spill, to shed,
	to loosen,	répond <i>re</i>	to answer, to reply
détord <i>re</i>	to untwist,	retord <i>re</i>	to twist again,
distend <i>re</i>	to distend,	revend <i>re</i>	to sell again,
	to extend,	sous-entend <i>re</i>	to understand,
entend <i>re</i>	to hear,		not to express,
	to understand,	survend <i>re</i>	to sel. too dear,
	to comprehend,	suspend <i>re</i>	to suspend,
épanch <i>re</i>	to spread,	tend <i>re</i>	to hold out,
étend <i>re</i>	to spread,		to stretch out,
fend <i>re</i>	to cleave,		to bend,
	to split,	tond <i>re</i>	to shear,
fond <i>re</i>	to melt,	tord <i>re</i>	to twist,
mévend <i>re</i>	to undersell,	vend <i>re</i>	to sell.

135. All the other verbs whose present of the infinitive ends with *re*, and not included in the above list, are irregular, and are to be found in the alphabetical list of all the irregular verbs, page 162

136. Those who have already learned the verbs, will readily ascertain, without having recourse to the above table of the regular verbs, whether a verb, whose present of the infinitive ends with *re*, is regular or irregular, if they remember that *dant* terminates the participle present of all the regular verbs of the fourth conjugation.

137. The third person singular of the present of the indicative of this conjugation, consists of the *radical part* of the verb only, it does not take any termination.

138. Observe, that when *vendre* to sell, like several other verbs mentioned in page 8, art. 65, is conjugated Interrogatively or Negatively and Interrogatively, the first person singular of the present of the indicative, is not conjugated like other verbs; for the reason of this deviation, see page 8, art. 65.

139. For the formation of the compound tenses, see page 35, art. 86 and 87.

ann. âne. te. écri^t. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vou^lte
 al. arm. tub. alc. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

VENDRE

to sell.

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-

Vend re

PRESENT.

to sell

-B-

PAST OR PERFECT,

or compound of the present.

to have sold

Avoir vend u

-C-

Vend ant

PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE,

selling

-D-

Ayant vend u

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

having sold

-E-

Vend u

PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.

sold

INDICATIVE MOOD

-F-

Je vend s

tu vend s

il vend

nous vend ons

vous vend ez

ils vend ent

PRESENT.

I sell, do sell, or am selling

thou sellest, dost sell, or art selling

he sells, does sell, or is selling

we sell, do sell, or are selling

you sell, do sell, or are selling

they sell, do sell, or are selling

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE

or compound of the present.

J'ai vend u

tu as vend u

il a vend u

nous avons vend u

vous avez vend u

ils ont vend u

I have sold, did sell, or have been selling

thou hast sold, didst sell, or hast been selling

he has sold, did sell, or has been selling

we have sold, did sell, or have been selling

you have sold, did sell, or have been selling

they have sold, did sell, or have been selling

-H-

Je vend ais

tu vend ais

il vend ait

nous vend ions

vous vend iez

ils vend aient

IMPERFECT.

I sold, did sell, or was selling

thou soldest, didst sell, or wast selling

he sold, did sell, or was selling

we sold, did sell, or were selling

you sold, did sell, or were selling

they sold, did sell, or were selling

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

J'avais vend u

tu avais vend u

il avait vend u

nous avions vend u

vous aviez vend u

ils avaient vend u

I had sold or had been selling

thou hadst sold or hadst been selling

he had sold or had been selling

we had sold or had been selling

you had sold or had been selling

they had sold or had been selling

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
 j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-J-

PRÆTERIT DEFINITE.

Je vend is	<i>I sold or did sell</i>
tu vend is	<i>thou soldest, or didst sell</i>
il vend it	<i>he sold or did sell</i>
nous vend imes	<i>we sold or did sell</i>
vous vend ites	<i>you sold or did sell</i>
ils vend irent	<i>they sold or did sell</i>

-K-

PRÆTERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

J'eus vend u	<i>I had sold</i>
tu eus vend u	<i>thou hadst sold</i>
il eut vend u	<i>he had sold</i>
nous eûmes vend u	<i>we had sold</i>
vous eûtes vend u	<i>you had sold</i>
ils eurent vend u	<i>they had sold</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je vend rai	<i>I shall or will sell</i>
tu vend ras	<i>thou shalt or wilt sell</i>
il vend ra	<i>he shall or will sell</i>
nous vend rons	<i>we shall or will sell</i>
vous vend rez	<i>you shall or will sell</i>
ils vend ront	<i>they shall or will sell</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

J'aurai vend u	<i>I shall or will have sold</i>
tu auras vend u	<i>thou shalt or wilt have sold</i>
il aura vend u	<i>he shall or will have sold</i>
nous aurons vend u	<i>we shall or will have sold</i>
vous aurez vend u	<i>you shall or will have sold</i>
ils auront vend u	<i>they shall or will have sold</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je vend rais	<i>I should, would, could, or might sell</i>
tu vend rais	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst sel.</i>
il vend rait	<i>he should, would, could, or might sell</i>
nous vend rions	<i>we should, would, could, or might sell</i>
vous vend riez	<i>you should, would, could, or might sell</i>
ils vend raient	<i>they should, would, could, or might sell</i>

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

J'aurais vend u,	<i>I should, would, could,</i>
or j'eusse vend u	<i>or might have sold</i>
tu aurais vend u,	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or tu eusses vend u	<i>or mightst have sold</i>
il aurait vend u,	<i>he should, would, could,</i>
or il eût vend u	<i>or might have sold</i>

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voulo.
 2at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

nous aurions vend u,
 or nous eussions vend u
 vous auriez vend u,
 or vous eussiez vend u
 ils auraient vend u,
 or ils eussent vend u

we should, would, could,
 or might have sold
 you should, would, could,
 or might have sold
 they should, would, could,
 or might have sold

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Vend s
 qu'il vend e
 vend ons
 vend ez
 qu'ils vend ent

sell (thou)
 let him sell
 let us sell
 sell (you)
 let them sell

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je vend e
 que tu vend es
 qu'il vend e
 que nous vend ions
 que vous vend iez
 qu'il vend ent

that I may sell
 that thou mayst sell
 that he may sell
 that we may sell
 that you may sell
 that they may sell

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,
 or compound of the present,

Que j'aie vend u
 que tu aies vend u
 qu'il ait vend u
 que nous ayons vend u
 que vous ayez vend u
 qu'ils aient vend u

that I may have sold
 that thou mayst have sold
 that he may have sold
 that we may have sold
 that you may have sold
 that they may have sold

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je vend isse
 que tu vend isses
 qu'il vend ît
 que nous vend issions
 que vous vend issiez
 qu'ils vend issent

that I might sell
 that thou mightst sell
 that he might sell
 that we might sell
 that you might sell
 that they might sell

-T-

PLUPERFECT,
 or compound of the imperfect.

Que j'eusse vend u
 que tu eusses vend u
 qu'il eût vend u
 que nous eussions vend u
 que vous eussiez vend u
 qu'ils eussent vend u

that I might have sold
 that thou mightst have sold
 that he might have sold
 that we might have sold
 that you might have sold
 that they might have sold

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
⁴j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Willi am.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

VENDRE

to sell.

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.
Ne pas vend re	not to sell
-B-	PAST or PERFECT, or compound of the present.
N'avoir pas vend u	not to have sold
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT or ACTIVE.
Ne vend ant pas	not selling
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
N'ayant pas vend u	not having sold

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Je ne vend s pas	I sell not, do not sell, or am not selling	
tu ne vend s pas	thou sellest not, dost not sell, or art not selling	
il ne vend pas	he sells not, does not sell, or is not selling	
nous ne venîd ons pas	we sell not, do not sell, or are not selling	
vous ne vend ez pas	you sell not, do not sell, or are not selling	
ils ne vend ent pas	they sell not, do not sell, or are not selling	
-G-	PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE, or compound of the present.	
Je n'ai pas vend u	I have not sold, did not sell, or have not	} been selling
tu n'as pas vend u	thou hast not sold, didst not sell, or hast not	
il n'a pas vend u	he has not sold, did not sell, or has not	
nous n'avons pas vend u	we have not sold, did not sell, or have not	
vous n'avez pas vend u	you have not sold, did not sell, or have not	
ils n'ont pas vend u	they have not sold, did not sell, or have not	
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Je ne vend ais pas	I sold not, did not sell, or was not selling	
tu ne vend ais pas	thou soldest not, didst not sell, or wast not selling	
il ne vend ait pas	he sold not, did not sell, or was not selling	
nous ne vend ions pas	we sold not, did not sell, or were not selling	
vous ne vend iez pas	you sold not, did not sell, or were not selling	
ils ne vend aient pas	they sold not, did not sell, or were not selling	
-I-	PLUPERFECT, or compound of the imperfect.	
Je n'avais pas vend u	I had not sold or had not been selling	
tu n'avais pas vend u	thou hadst not sold or hadst not been selling	
il n'avait pas vend u	he had not sold or had not been selling	
nous n'avions pas vend u	we had not sold or had not been selling	
vous n'aviez pas vend u	you had not sold or had not been selling	
ils n'avaient pas vend u	they had not sold or had not been selling	

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vendre
 at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. haul.

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne vend <i>is</i> pas	<i>I sold not or did not sell</i>
tu ne vend <i>is</i> pas	<i>thou soldest not or didst not se</i>
il ne vend <i>il</i> pas	<i>he sold not or did not sell</i>
nous ne vend <i>îmes</i> pas	<i>we sold not or did not sell</i>
vous ne vend <i>îtes</i> pas	<i>you sold not or did not sell</i>
ils ne vend <i>irent</i> pas	<i>they sold not or did not sell</i>

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

Je n'eus pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>I had not sold</i>
tu n'eus pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>thou hadst not sold</i>
il n'eut pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>he had not sold</i>
nous n'eûmes pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>we had not sold</i>
vous n'eûtes pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>you had not sold</i>
ils n'eurent pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>they had not sold</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne vend <i>rai</i> pas	<i>I shall or will not sell</i>
tu ne vend <i>ras</i> pas	<i>thou shalt or wilt not sell</i>
il ne vend <i>ra</i> pas	<i>he shall or will not sell</i>
nous ne vend <i>rons</i> pas	<i>we shall or will not sell</i>
vous ne vend <i>rez</i> pas	<i>you shall or will not sell</i>
ils ne vend <i>ront</i> pas	<i>they shall or will not sell</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Je n'aurai pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>I shall or will not have sold</i>
tu n'auras pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>thou shalt or wilt not have sold</i>
il n'aura pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>he shall or will not have sold</i>
nous n'aurons pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>we shall or will not have sold</i>
vous n'aurez pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>you shall or will not have sold</i>
ils n'auront pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>they shall or will not have sold</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je ne vend <i>rais</i> pas	<i>I should, would, could, or might</i>	} <i>not sell</i>
tu ne vend <i>rais</i> pas	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst</i>	
il ne vend <i>rait</i> pas	<i>he should, would, could, or might</i>	
nous ne vend <i>riions</i> pas	<i>we should, would, could, or might</i>	
vous ne vend <i>riez</i> pas	<i>you should, would, could, or might</i>	
ils ne vend <i>raient</i> pas	<i>they should, would, could, or might</i>	

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

Je n'aurais pas vend <i>u</i> ,	<i>I should, would, could,</i>
or je n'eusse pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>or might not have sold</i>
tu n'aurais pas vend <i>u</i> ,	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or tu n'eusses pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>or mightst not have sold</i>
il n'aurait pas vend <i>u</i> ,	<i>he should, would, could,</i>
or il n'eût pas vend <i>u</i>	<i>or might not have sold</i>

³mur. mûr jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
⁴j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in William.

nous n'aurions pas vend u,	<i>we should, would, could.</i>
or nous n'eussions pas vend u	<i>or might not have sold</i>
vous n'auriez pas vend u	<i>you should, would, could,</i>
or vous n'eussiez pas vend u	<i>or might not have sold</i>
ils n'auraient pas vend u,	<i>they should, would, could,</i>
or ils n'eussent pas vend u	<i>or might not have sold</i>

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Ne vend s pas	<i>sell not or do not sell (thou)</i>
qu'il ne vend e pas	<i>let him not sell</i>
ne vend ons pas	<i>let us not sell</i>
ne vend ez pas	<i>sell not or do not sell (you)</i>
qu'ils ne vend ent pas	<i>let them not sell</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne vend e pas	<i>that I may not sell</i>
que tu ne vend es pas	<i>that thou mayst not sell</i>
qu'il ne vende pas	<i>that he may not sell</i>
que nous ne vend ions pas	<i>that we may not sell</i>
que vous ne vend iez pas	<i>that you may not sell</i>
qu'ils ne vend ent pas	<i>that they may not sell</i>

-R-

PRETERIT or PAST,
or compound of the present.

Que je n'aie pas vend u	<i>that I may not have sold</i>
que tu n'aies pas vend u	<i>that thou mayst not have sold</i>
qu'il n'ait pas vend u	<i>that he may not have sold</i>
que nous n'ayons pas vend u	<i>that we may not have sold</i>
que vous n'ayez pas vend u	<i>that you may not have sold</i>
qu'ils n'aient pas vend u	<i>that they may not have sold</i>

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne vend isse pas	<i>that I might not sell</i>
que tu ne vend isses pas	<i>that thou mightst not sell</i>
qu'il ne vend ît pas	<i>that he might not sell</i>
que nous ne vend issions pas	<i>that we might not sell</i>
que vous ne vend issiez pas	<i>that you might not sell</i>
qu'ils ne vend issent pas	<i>that they might not sell</i>

-T-

PLUPERFECT.

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je n'eusse pas vend u	<i>that I might not have sold</i>
que tu n'eusses pas vend u	<i>that thou mightst not have sold</i>
qu'il n'eût pas vend u	<i>that he might not have sold</i>
que nous n'eussions pas vend u	<i>that we might not have sold</i>
que vous n'eussiez pas vend u	<i>that you might not have sold</i>
qu'ils n'eussent pas vend u	<i>that they might not have sold</i>

+

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte
 al. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

VENDRE

*to sell.**(Interrogatively.)*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Est-ce que je vend st
 vend s-tu
 vend-il
 vend ons-nous
 vend ez-vous
 vend ent-ils

*do I sell or am I selling
 dost thou sell or art thou selling
 does he sell or is he selling
 do we sell or are we selling
 do you sell or are you selling
 do they sell or are they selling*

-G-

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
or compound of the present.

Ai-je vend u
 as-tu vend u
 a-t-il vend u
 avons-nous vend u
 avez-vous vend u
 ont-ils vend u

*have I sold or did I sell
 hadst thou sold or didst thou sell
 has he sold or did he sell
 have we sold or did we sell
 have you sold or did you sell
 have they sold or did they sell*

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Vend ais-je
 vend ais-tu
 vend ait-il
 vend ions-nous
 vend iez-vous
 vend aient-ils

*did I sell or was I selling
 didst thou sell or wast thou selling
 did he sell or was he selling
 did we sell or were we selling
 did you sell or were you selling
 did they sell or were they selling*

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Avais-je vend u
 avais-tu vend u
 avait-il vend u
 avions-nous vend u
 aviez-vous vend u
 avaient-ils vend u

*had I sold or had I been selling
 hadst thou sold or hadst thou been selling
 had he sold or had he been selling
 had we sold or had we been selling
 had you sold or had you been selling
 had they sold or had they been selling*

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Vend is-je
 vend is-tu
 vend it-il
 vend imes-nous
 vend ites-vous
 vend irent-ils

*did I sell
 didst thou sell
 did he sell
 did we sell
 did you sell
 did they sell*

See page 8, art. 65

²mur. mûr. jeune. jeune. boîte. boîto. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
¹j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi li am.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

Eus-je vend u	<i>had I sold</i>
eus-tu vend u	<i>hadst thou sold</i>
eut-il vend u	<i>had he sold</i>
eûmes-nous vend u	<i>had we sold</i>
eûtes-vous vend u	<i>had you sold</i>
eurent-ils vend u	<i>had they sold</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Vend rai-je	<i>shall or will I sell</i>
vend ras-tu	<i>shalt or will thou sell</i>
vend ra-t-il	<i>shall or will he sell</i>
vend rons-nous	<i>shall or will we sell</i>
vend rez-vous	<i>shall or will you sell</i>
vend ront-ils	<i>shall or will they sell</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

Aurai-je vend u	<i>shall or will I have sold</i>
auras-tu vend u	<i>shalt or will thou have sold</i>
aura-t-il vend u	<i>shall or will he have sold</i>
aurons-nous vend u	<i>shall or will we have sold</i>
avez-vous vend u	<i>shall or will you have sold</i>
auront-ils vend u	<i>shall or will they have sold</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Vend rais-je	<i>should, would, could, or might I sell</i>
vend rais-tu	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou sell</i>
vend rait-il	<i>should, would, could, or might he sell</i>
vend rions-nous	<i>should, would, could, or might we sell</i>
vend riez-vous	<i>should, would, could, or might you sell</i>
vend raient-ils	<i>should, would, could, or might they sell</i>

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present

Aurais-je vend u,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or eussé-je vend u	<i>or might I have sold</i>
aurais-tu vend u,	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or eusses-tu vend u	<i>or mightst thou have sold</i>
aurait-il vend u,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or eût-il vend u	<i>or might he have sold</i>
aurions-nous vend u,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or eussions-nous vend u	<i>or might we have sold</i>
auriez-vous vend u,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or eussiez-vous vend u	<i>or might you have sold</i>
auraient-ils vend u,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or eussent-ils vend u	<i>or might they have sold</i>

¹ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte.
²zt. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

VENDRE to sell.

(Negatively and Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Est-ce que je ne vend s pas	<i>do I not sell or am I not selling</i>
ne vend s-tu pas	<i>dost thou not sell or art thou not selling</i>
ne vend-il pas	<i>does he not sell or is he not selling</i>
ne vend ons-nous pas	<i>do we not sell or are we not selling</i>
ne vend ez-vous pas	<i>do you not sell or are you not selling</i>
ne vend ent-ils pas	<i>do they not sell or are they not selling</i>

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

N'ai-je pas vend u	<i>have I not sold, did I not sell, or have I not been selling</i>
n'as-tu pas vend u	<i>hast thou not sold, didst thou not sell, or hast thou not been selling</i>
n'a-t-il pas vend u	<i>has he not sold, did he not sell, or has he not been selling</i>
n'avons-nous pas vend u	<i>have we not sold, did we not sell, or have we not been selling</i>
n'avez-vous pas vend u	<i>have you not sold, did you not sell, or have you not been selling</i>
n'ont-ils pas vend u	<i>have they not sold, did they not sell, or have they not been selling</i>

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Ne vend ais-je pas	<i>did I not sell or was I not selling</i>
ne vend ais-tu pas	<i>didst thou not sell or wast thou not selling</i>
ne vend ait-il pas	<i>did he not sell or was he not selling</i>
ne vend ions-nous pas	<i>did we not sell or were we not selling</i>
ne vend iez-vous pas	<i>did you not sell or were you not selling</i>
ne vend aient-ils pas	<i>did they not sell or were they not selling</i>

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

N'avais-je pas vend u	<i>had I not sold or had I not been</i>	} <i>selling</i>
n'avais-tu pas vend u	<i>hadst thou not sold or hadst thou not been</i>	
n'avait-il pas vend u	<i>had he not sold, or had he not been</i>	
n'avions-nous pas vend u	<i>had we not sold or had we not been</i>	
n'aviez-vous pas vend u	<i>had you not sold or had you not been</i>	
n'avaient-ils pas vend u	<i>had they not sold or had they not been</i>	

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne vend is-je pas	<i>did I not sell</i>
ne vend is-tu pas	<i>didst thou not sell</i>
ne vend it-il pas	<i>did he not sell</i>
ne vend îmes nous pas	<i>did we not sell</i>
ne vend îtes-vous pas	<i>did you not sell</i>
ne vend irent-ils pas	<i>did they not sell</i>

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
⁴j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as li, in William

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

N'eus-je pas vend u	had I not sold
n'eus-tu pas vend u	hadst thou not sold
n'eut-il pas vend u	had he not sold
n'eûmes-nous pas vend u	had we not sold
n'eûtes-vous pas vend u	had you not sold
n'eurent-ils pas vend u	had they not sold

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne vend rai-je pas	shall or will I not sell
ne vend ras-tu pas	shalt or wilt thou not sell
ne vend ra-t-il pas	shall or will he not sell
ne vend rons-nous pas	shall or will we not sell
ne vend rez-vous pas	shall or will you not sell
ne vend ront-ils pas	shall or will they not sell

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

N'aurai-je pas vend u	shall or will I not have sold
n'auras-tu pas vend u	shalt or wilt thou not have sold
n'aura-t-il pas vend u	shall or will he not have sold
n'aurons-nous pas vend u	shall or will we not have sold
n'aurez-vous pas vend u	shall or will you not have sold
n'auront-ils pas vend u	shall or will they not have sold

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne vend rais-je pas	should, would, could, or might I	} not sell
ne vend rais-tu pas	shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou	
ne vend rait-il pas	should, would, could, or might he	
ne vend rions-nous pas	should, would, could, or might we	
ne vend riez-vous pas	should, would, could, or might you	
ne vend raient-ils pas	should, would, could, or might they	

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

N'aurais-je pas vend u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussé-je pas vend u	or might I not have sold
n'aurais-tu pas vend u,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or n'eusses-tu pas vend u	or mightst thou not have sold
n'aurait-il pas vend u,	should, would, could,
or n'eût-il pas vend u	or might he not have sold
n'aurions-nous pas vend u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussions-nous pas vend u	or might we not have sold
n'auriez-vous pas vend u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussiez-vous pas vend u	or might you not have sold
n'auraient-ils pas vend u,	should, would, could,
or n'eussent-ils pas vend u	or might they not have sold

Of Pronominal Verbs.

140. The Pronominal verbs, are those in which each person is conjugated through all the tenses, with two personal pronouns.

141. When the verbs begin with a consonant or an *h* aspirated, the two pronouns are—

Singular.		Plural.	
je me	<i>I myself,</i>	nous nous	<i>we ourselves,</i>
tu te	<i>thou thyself,</i>	*vous vous	<i>you yourselves,</i>
il se	<i>he himself,</i>	ils se	<i>they themselves,</i>
elle se	<i>she herself,</i>	elles se	<i>they themselves.</i>

* Sometimes vous vous *you yourself*, for *thou thyself*: see page 6 art. 55.

142. When the verbs begin with a vowel or an *h* mute, the two pronouns take the following form:—

Singular		Plural.	
je m'	<i>I myself,</i>	nous nous	<i>we ourselves,</i>
tu t'	<i>thou thyself,</i>	*vous vous	<i>you yourselves,</i>
il s'	<i>he himself,</i>	ils s'	<i>they themselves,</i>
elle s'	<i>she herself,</i>	elles s'	<i>they themselves.</i>

* Sometimes vous vous *you yourself* for *thou thyself*: see page 6, art 55.

143. The pronominal verbs, comprise the *reflected verbs*, and the *reciprocal verbs*.

Of Reflected Verbs.

144. There are active and neuter reflected verbs.

145. A reflected verb is *active*, when the action of the verb falls upon the subject—as, *je me flatte* I flatter myself—*il se loue* he praises himself.

146. Almost all the active verbs are susceptible of being used as reflected verbs.

147. A reflected verb is *neuter*, when it indicates only a state or a disposition of the subject—as, *je me repens* I repent.

148. There are also *unipersonal* or *impersonal reflected verbs*; these are only used in the third person singular; active verbs frequently assume this form, in a passive sense, for the sake of brevity and energy—as, *il se bâtit beaucoup de maisons* for *beaucoup de maisons sont bâties* there are a great many houses building—*il se donnera une grande bataille* for *une grande bataille sera donnée* a great battle will be fought.

149. All the simple tenses of the reflected verbs are conjugated like those of the verbs of the respective conjugations

to which they belong ; for instance, *se lever* to rise, takes the same terminations as *parler* to speak—*s'enrichir* to grow rich, takes the same terminations as *finir* to finish.

149. When a reflected verb is formed with an irregular verb it is conjugated like the irregular verb would be, if not used as a reflected verb, that is with two pronouns ; for instance, *se servir* to make use of, will be conjugated like *servir* to serve, see page 131.

151. All the compound tenses of all the reflected verbs, without exception, are conjugated with the auxiliary, *être* to be, although they be all conjugated in English with the auxiliary *avoir* to have.

152. In compound tenses, the participle past must agree in gender and number, with the nominative or subject of the verb

je me	suis levé	(a gentleman,)	<i>I have risen,</i>
je me	suis levée	(a lady,)	<i>I have risen,</i>
nous nous	sommes levés	(gentlemen,)	<i>we have risen,</i>
nous nous	sommes levées	(ladies,)	<i>we have risen.</i>

152. When a reflected verb is governed in the infinitive mood by another verb, the pronoun *se*, which precedes the present of the infinitive, must be made to correspond with the nominative of the first verb, thus—

je veux <i>me</i> moquer de lui	<i>I wish to laugh at him,</i>
tu veux <i>te</i> moquer de lui	<i>thou wishest to laugh at him,</i>
il veut <i>se</i> moquer de lui	<i>he wishes to laugh at him,</i>
elle veut <i>se</i> moquer de lui	<i>she wishes to laugh at him</i>
nous voulons <i>nous</i> moquer de lui	<i>we wish to laugh at him,</i>
vous voulez <i>vous</i> moquer de lui	<i>you wish to laugh at him,</i>
ils veulent <i>se</i> moquer de lui	<i>they wish to laugh at him,</i>
elles veulent <i>se</i> moquer de lui	<i>they wish to laugh at him,</i>

Pupils are very liable, if not put on their guard, to express themselves thus—*je veux se moquer de lui*—*tu veux se moquer de lui*, &c., because *se* is generally put before the infinitive present of all reflected verbs.

Of Reciprocal Verbs.

154. A verb is *reciprocal*, when it expresses that two or more nominatives or subjects act upon each other.

155. Reciprocal verbs are conjugated like reflected verbs, both in their simple and in their compound tenses ; but they have no singular as they express the reciprocal action of persons or of things upon each other ; for instance, *John* and *Joseph* will say,

1st, nous nous secourons l'un l'autre *we assist one another.*

Mary and Sarah will say,

2d, nous nous secourons l'une l'autre *we assist one another.*

John, Joseph, Paul, and any number of others will say,

3d, nous nous secourons les uns les autres *we assist one another*

Mary, Sarah, Rebecca, and any number of others will say,

4th, nous nous secourons les unes les autres *we assist one another.*

156. Remark that when two persons only, are the nominatives or subjects of the verb, *one another*, is put in the singular in French; and if both persons, or one only, is of the masculine gender, *one another* is rendered by *l'un l'autre* as in the 1st example; but if both persons are of the feminine gender, *one another* is rendered by *l'une l'autre*, as in the 2d example.

157. When more than two persons are the nominatives or subjects of the verbs, then *one another* is put in the plural in French; and if all the persons, or one only, is of the masculine gender, *one another* is rendered by *les uns les autres*, as in the 3d example; but if all the persons are of the feminine gender, *one another* is rendered by *les unes les autres*, as in the 4th example.

158. A list of Verbs, which, though not admitting in English, the pronouns *one's-self*, *myself*, *thyself*, *himself*, *herself*, *ourselves*, *yourselves*, *themselves*, are nevertheless reflected in French.

<i>to abstain</i>	s'abstenir,	<i>to break loose</i>	se déchaîner,
<i>to agree</i>	s'accorder,	<i>to catch cold</i>	s'enrhumer,
<i>to apply</i>	s'adresser,	<i>to care for</i>	se soucier,
<i>to bathe</i>	se baigner,	<i>to complain</i>	se plaindre,
<i>to bear up against</i>	se raidir,	<i>to come forward</i>	s'avancer,
<i>to be angry</i>	se fâcher,	<i>to confer</i>	s'aboucher,
<i>to be offended</i>	se fâcher,	<i>to congeal</i>	se figer,
<i>to become liquid</i>	se liquéfier,	<i>to creep into</i>	se glisser,
<i>to be dying</i>	se mourir,	<i>to delight in</i>	se plaire,
<i>to be eager</i>	s'empresser,	<i>to diminish</i>	se complaire,
<i>to be eclipsed</i>	s'éclipser,	<i>to desist</i>	s'apetisser,
<i>to begin to thrive</i>	se remplumer,	<i>to desist</i>	se désister,
<i>to be moved</i>	s'attendrir,	<i>to discharge</i>	s'acquitter,
<i>to be obstinate</i>	s'opiniâtrer,	<i>to discourse with,</i>	s'entretenir,
<i>to be out of conceit with</i>	} se dégoûter,	<i>to distrust</i>	se défier,
<i>to be renewed</i>	se renouveler,	<i>to determine</i>	se déterminer,
<i>to be resolved</i>	se résoudre,	<i>to elapse</i>	s'écouler,
<i>to be silent</i>	se taire,	<i>to endeavour</i>	s'efforcer,
<i>to beware</i>	se garder,	<i>to exclaim</i>	se récrier,
<i>to boast</i>	s'épanouir,	<i>to expect</i>	s'attendre,
	se vanter,	<i>to evaporate</i>	s'évaporer,
		<i>to fade away</i>	se flétrir,

<i>to faint away</i>	<i>s'évanouir,</i>	<i>to melt</i>	<i>se fondre,</i>
<i>to fall asleep</i>	<i>s'endormir,</i>	<i>to mistake</i>	<i>se méprendre.</i>
<i>to fall asleep again</i>	<i>se rendormir,</i>	<i>to mistrust</i>	<i>se méfier,</i>
<i>to fall seriously</i>	<i>s'acharner,</i>	<i>to move forward</i>	<i>s'avancer,</i>
<i>upon</i>		<i>to mutiny</i>	<i>se mutiner,</i>
<i>to fall tooth and</i>	<i>s'acharner,</i>	<i>to oppose,</i>	<i>s'opposer,</i>
<i>nail upon</i>		<i>to overflow</i>	<i>se déborder,</i>
<i>to fancy</i>	<i>se figurer,</i>	<i>to paint</i>	<i>se farder,</i>
<i>to fancy</i>	<i>s'imaginer,</i>	<i>to perceive</i>	<i>s'apercevoir</i>
<i>to new feather</i>	<i>se remplumer,</i>	<i>to persist</i>	<i>s'obstiner,</i>
<i>to flock in crowds</i>	<i>s'attrouper,</i>	<i>to putrefy</i>	<i>se putréfier,</i>
<i>to flow out</i>	<i>s'écouler,</i>	<i>to quit one's country</i>	<i>s'expatrier,</i>
<i>to fly away</i>	<i>s'envoler,</i>	<i>to rebel</i>	<i>se révolter,</i>
<i>to fly into a passion</i>	<i>s'emporter,</i>	<i>to recant</i>	<i>se dédire,</i>
<i>to gangrene</i>	<i>se gangrener,</i>	<i>to rejoice</i>	<i>se réjouir,</i>
<i>to get intoxicated</i>	<i>s'enivrer,</i>	<i>to remember</i>	<i>se souvenir,</i>
<i>to get palsied</i>	<i>se paralyser,</i>	<i>to remember</i>	<i>se souvenir,</i>
<i>to get perferment</i>	<i>s'avancer,</i>	<i>to repent</i>	<i>se repantir,</i>
<i>to get up</i>	<i>se lever,</i>	<i>to resign</i>	<i>se démettre,</i>
<i>to get weary</i>	<i>s'ennuyer,</i>	<i>to retract</i>	<i>se rétracter,</i>
<i>to give over</i>	<i>se désister,</i>	<i>to rise</i>	<i>se lever,</i>
<i>to give up</i>	<i>se démettre,</i>	<i>to run into debt</i>	<i>s'endetter,</i>
<i>to go away</i>	<i>s'en aller,</i>	<i>to run away</i>	<i>s'enfuir</i>
<i>to go forward</i>	<i>s'avancer,</i>	<i>to seize</i>	<i>se saisir,</i>
<i>to go to bed</i>	<i>se coucher,</i>	<i>to sell</i>	<i>se vendre,</i>
<i>to grieve</i>	<i>s'attrister,</i>	<i>to set off</i>	<i>s'acheminer</i>
<i>to grow better</i>	<i>s'amender,</i>	<i>to shrink</i>	<i>s'apetisser,</i>
<i>to grow bold</i>	<i>s'enhardir,</i>	<i>to sit down</i>	<i>s'asseoir,</i>
<i>to grow drowsy</i>	<i>s'assoupir,</i>	<i>to sit down at table</i>	<i>s'attabler,</i>
<i>to grow familiar</i>	<i>se familiariser,</i>	<i>to slip</i>	<i>se glisser,</i>
<i>to grow impatient</i>	<i>s'impatiser,</i>	<i>to stay</i>	<i>s'arrêter,</i>
<i>to grow milder</i>	<i>se radoucir</i>	<i>to steal away</i>	<i>s'esquiver,</i>
<i>to grow poor</i>	<i>s'appauvrir,</i>	<i>to stick to</i>	<i>s'attacher,</i>
<i>to grow proud</i>	<i>s'enorgueillir,</i>	<i>to stiffen</i>	<i>se raidir,</i>
<i>to grow rich</i>	<i>s'enrichir,</i>	<i>to stoop</i>	<i>se baisser,</i>
<i>to grow tired</i>	<i>se lasser,</i>	<i>to stop</i>	<i>s'arrêter,</i>
<i>to heal</i>	<i>se guérir,</i>	<i>to strive</i>	<i>s'efforcer,</i>
<i>to inquire</i>	<i>s'enquérir,</i>	<i>to struggle</i>	<i>se débattre,</i>
<i>to intermeddle</i>	<i>s'entremettre,</i>	<i>to submit</i>	<i>se soumettre,</i>
<i>to intermeddle</i>	<i>s'ingérer,</i>	<i>to subscribe</i>	<i>s'abonner,</i>
<i>to keep from</i>	<i>se garder,</i>	<i>to surrender</i>	<i>se rendre,</i>
<i>to kneel down</i>	<i>s'agenouiller,</i>	<i>to take a strong</i>	<i>s'entêter,</i>
<i>to laugh at</i>	<i>se moquer</i>	<i>fancy</i>	
<i>to lay hold of</i>	<i>se saisir,</i>	<i>to take delight in</i>	<i>se plaire,</i>
<i>to league</i>	<i>se liguier,</i>	<i>to take offence</i>	<i>se formaliser,</i>
<i>to lean on one's</i>	<i>s'accouder,</i>	<i>to take pet</i>	<i>se piquer,</i>
<i>elbow</i>		<i>to take refuge</i>	<i>se réfugier-</i>
<i>to lean upon</i>	<i>s'appuyer,</i>	<i>to take rest</i>	<i>se reposer</i>
<i>to make haste</i>	<i>se dépêcher,</i>	<i>to take root</i>	<i>s'erraciner.</i>
<i>to make haste</i>	<i>se hâter</i>	<i>to trust</i>	<i>se fier,</i>
<i>to make one's escape</i>	<i>s'évader,</i>	<i>to vanish away</i>	<i>s'éclipser,</i>
<i>to make one's escape</i>	<i>s'échapper,</i>	<i>to walk</i>	<i>se promener.</i>
<i>to make an alliance</i>	<i>s'allier,</i>	<i>to withdraw</i>	<i>se retirer,</i>
<i>to marry</i>	<i>se marier</i>	<i>to wonder</i>	<i>s'étonner,</i>
<i>to meddle with</i>	<i>se mêler,</i>	<i>to wonder</i>	<i>s'émerveiller</i>

1ami. îne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte
2at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE LEVER

to rise.

(Affirmatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.
Se lev <i>cr</i>	to rise
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT,
	or compound of the present.
S'être lev <i>é</i>	to have risen
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE,
Se lev <i>ant</i>	rising
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
S'étant lev <i>é</i>	having risen
-E-	PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.
Lev <i>é</i>	risen

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.
Je me lèv <i>e</i>	I rise, do rise, or am rising
tu te lèv <i>es</i>	thou risest, dost rise, or art rising
il se lèv <i>e</i>	he rises, does rise, or is rising
nous nous lev <i>ons</i>	we rise, do rise, or are rising
vous vous lev <i>ez</i>	you rise, do rise, or are rising
ils se lèv <i>ent</i>	they rise, do rise, or are rising
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
	or compound of the present.
Je me suis lev <i>é</i>	I have risen, did rise, or have been rising
tu t'es lev <i>é</i>	thou hast risen, didst rise, or hast been rising
il s'est lev <i>é</i>	he has risen, did rise, or has been rising
nous nous sommes lev <i>és</i>	we have risen, did rise, or have been rising
vous vous êtes lev <i>és</i>	you have risen, did rise, or have been rising
ils se sont lev <i>és</i>	they have risen, did rise, or have been rising
-H-	IMPERFECT.
Je me lev <i>ais</i>	I rose, did rise, or was rising
tu te lev <i>ais</i>	thou rosest, didst rise, or wast rising
il se lev <i>ait</i>	he rose, did rise, or was rising
nous nous lev <i>ions</i>	we rose, did rise, or were rising
vous vous lev <i>iez</i>	you rose, did rise, or were rising
ils se lev <i>aient</i>	they rose, did rise, or were rising
-I-	PLUPERFECT,
	or compound of the imperfect.
Jem'étais lev <i>é</i>	I had risen or had been rising
tu t'étais lev <i>é</i>	thou hadst risen or hadst been rising
il s'était lev <i>é</i>	he had risen or had been rising
nous nous étions lev <i>és</i>	we had risen or had been rising
vous vous étiez lev <i>és</i>	you had risen or had been rising
ils s'étaient lev <i>és</i>	they had risen or had been rising

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
4j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in William.

-J-**PRETERIT DEFINITE.**

Je me lev <i>ai</i>	<i>I rose or did rise</i>
tu te lev <i>as</i>	<i>thou rosest or didst rise</i>
il se lev <i>a</i>	<i>he rose or did rise</i>
nous nous lev <i>âmes</i>	<i>we rose or did rise</i>
vous vous lev <i>âtes</i>	<i>you rose or did rise</i>
ils se lev <i>èrent</i>	<i>they rose or did rise</i>

-K-**PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.**

Je me fus lev <i>é</i>	<i>I had risen</i>
tu te fus lev <i>é</i>	<i>thou hadst risen</i>
il se fut lev <i>é</i>	<i>he had risen</i>
nous nous fûmes lev <i>és</i>	<i>we had risen</i>
vous vous fûtes lev <i>és</i>	<i>you had risen</i>
ils se furent lev <i>és</i>	<i>they had risen</i>

-L-**FUTURE ABSOLUTE.**

Je me lèv <i>erai</i>	<i>I shall or will rise</i>
tu te lèv <i>eras</i>	<i>thou shalt or wilt rise</i>
il se lèv <i>era</i>	<i>he shall or will rise</i>
nous nous lèv <i>erons</i>	<i>we shall or will rise</i>
vous vous lèv <i>erez</i>	<i>you shall or will rise</i>
ils se lèv <i>eront</i>	<i>they shall or will rise</i>

-M-**FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.**

Je me serai lev <i>é</i>	<i>I shall or will have risen</i>
tu te seras lev <i>é</i>	<i>thou shalt or wilt have risen</i>
il se sera lev <i>é</i>	<i>he shall or will have risen</i>
nous nous serons lev <i>és</i>	<i>we shall or will have risen</i>
vous vous serez lev <i>és</i>	<i>you shall or will have risen</i>
ils se seront lev <i>és</i>	<i>they shall or will have risen</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.**-N-****PRESENT.**

Je me lèv <i>erais</i>	<i>I should, would, could, or might rise</i>
tu te lèv <i>erais</i>	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst rise</i>
il se lèv <i>erait</i>	<i>he should, would, could, or might rise</i>
nous nous lèv <i>erions</i>	<i>we should, would, could, or might rise</i>
vous vous lèv <i>eriez</i>	<i>you should, would, could, or might rise</i>
ils se lèv <i>eraient</i>	<i>they should, would, could, or might rise</i>

-O-**PAST,
or compound of the present.**

Je me serais lev <i>é,</i> or <i>je me fusse lev é</i>	<i>I should, would, could,</i> <i>or might have risen</i>
tu te serais lev <i>é,</i> or <i>tu te fusses lev é</i>	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i> <i>or mightst have risen</i>
il se serait lev <i>é,</i> or <i>il se fût lev é</i>	<i>he should, would, could,</i> <i>or might have risen</i>

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte
 2ut. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool

nous nous serions levés,
 or nous nous fussions levés
 vous vous seriez levés,
 or vous vous fussiez levés
 ils se seraient levés,
 or ils se fussent levés

*we should, would, could,
 or might have risen
 you should, would, could,
 or might have risen
 they should, would, could,
 or might have risen*

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Lève-toi
 qu'il se lève
 levons-nous
 levez-vous
 qu'ils se lèvent

*rise (thou)
 let him rise
 let us rise
 rise (you)
 let them rise*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je me lève
 que tu te lèves
 qu'il se lève
 que nous nous levions
 que vous vous leviez
 qu'ils se lèvent

*that I may rise
 that thou mayst rise
 that he may rise
 that we may rise
 that you may rise
 that they may rise*

-R-

PRETERIT or PAST,
 or compound of the present.

Que je me sois levé
 que tu te sois levé
 qu'il se soit levé
 que nous nous soyons levés
 que vous vous soyez levés
 qu'ils se soient levés

*that I may have risen
 that thou mayst have risen
 that he may have risen
 that we may have risen
 that you may have risen
 that they may have risen*

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je me levasse
 que tu te levasses
 qu'il se levât
 que nous nous levassions
 que vous vous levassiez
 qu'ils se levassent

*that I might rise
 that thou mightst rise
 that he might rise
 that we might rise
 that you might rise
 that they might rise*

-T-

PLUPERFECT,
 or compound of the imperfect

Que je me fusse levé
 que tu te fusses levé
 qu'il se fût levé
 que nous nous fussions levés
 que vous vous fussiez levés
 qu'ils se fussent levés

*that I might have risen
 that thou mightst have risen
 that he might have risen
 that we might have risen
 that you might have risen
 that they might have risen*

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
'j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Willi am.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE LEVER

to rise.

(Negatively.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A	PRESENT.
Ne pas se lev er	not to rise
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT,
	or compound of the present.
Ne pas s'être lev é	not to have risen
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.
Ne se lev ant pas	not rising
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
Ne s'étant pas lev é	not having risen

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Je ne me lèv e pas	I rise not, do not rise, or am not	} rising
tu ne te lèv es pas	thou risest not, dost not rise, or art not	
il ne se lèv e pas	he rises not, does not rise, or is not	
nous ne nous lev ons pas	we rise not, do not rise, or are not	
vous ne vous lev ez pas	you rise not, do not rise, or are not	
ils ne se lèv ent pas	they rise not, do not rise, or are not	
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,	
	or compound of the present.	
Je ne me suis pas lev é	I have not risen, did not rise,	} rising
tu ne t'es pas lev é	or have not been rising	
il ne s'est pas lev é	thou hast not risen, didst not rise,	
	or hast not been rising	
nous ne nous sommes pas lev és	he has not risen, did not rise,	
vous ne vous êtes pas lev és	or has not been rising	
ils ne se sont pas lev és	we have not risen, did not rise,	
	or have not been rising	
vous ne vous êtes pas lev és	you have not risen, did not rise,	
	or have not been rising	
ils ne se sont pas lev és	they have not risen, did not rise,	
	or have not been rising	
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Je ne me lev ais pas	I rose not, did not rise, or was	} not rising
tu ne te lev ais pas	thou rosest not, didst not rise, or wast	
il ne se lev ait pas	he rose not, did not rise, or was	
nous ne nous lev ions pas	we rose not, did not rise, or were	
vous ne vous lev iez pas	you rose not, did not rise, or were	
ils ne se lev aient pas	they rose not, did not rise, or were	
-I-	PLUPERFECT,	
	or compound of the imperfect.	
Je ne m'étais pas lev é	I had not risen or had not been	} rising
tu ne t'étais pas lev é	thou hadst not risen or hadst not been	
il ne s'était pas lev é	he had not risen or had not been	
nous ne nous étions pas lev és	we had not risen or had not been	
vous ne vous étiez pas lev és	you had not risen or had not been	
ils ne s'étaient pas lev és	they had not risen or had not been	

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouête.
 2at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne me lev <i>ai</i> pas	<i>I rose not or did not rise</i>
tu ne te lev <i>as</i> pas	<i>thou rosest not or didst not rise</i>
il ne se lev <i>a</i> pas	<i>he rose not or did not rise</i>
nous ne nous lev <i>âmes</i> pas	<i>we rose not or did not rise</i>
vous ne vous lev <i>âtes</i> pas	<i>you rose not or did not rise</i>
ils ne se lev <i>èrent</i> pas	<i>they rose not or did not rise</i>

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

Je ne me fus pas lev <i>é</i>	<i>I had not risen</i>
tu ne te fus pas lev <i>é</i>	<i>thou hadst not risen</i>
il ne se fut pas lev <i>é</i>	<i>he had not risen</i>
nous ne nous fûmes pas lev <i>és</i>	<i>we had not risen</i>
vous ne vous fûtes pas lev <i>és</i>	<i>you had not risen</i>
ils ne se furent pas lev <i>és</i>	<i>they had not risen</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne me lèv <i>erai</i> pas	<i>I shall or will not rise</i>
tu ne te lèv <i>eras</i> pas	<i>thou shalt or wilt not rise</i>
il ne se lèv <i>era</i> pas	<i>he shall or will not rise</i>
nous ne nous lèv <i>erons</i> pas	<i>we shall or will not rise</i>
vous ne vous lèv <i>erez</i> pas	<i>you shall or will not rise</i>
ils ne se lev <i>eront</i> pas	<i>they shall or will not rise</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Je ne me serai pas lev <i>é</i>	<i>I shall or will not have risen</i>
tu ne te seras pas lev <i>é</i>	<i>thou shalt or wilt not have risen</i>
il ne se sera pas lev <i>é</i>	<i>he shall or will not have risen</i>
nous ne nous serons pas lev <i>és</i>	<i>we shall or will not have risen</i>
vous ne vous serez pas lev <i>és</i>	<i>you shall or will not have risen</i>
ils ne se seront pas lev <i>és</i>	<i>they shall or will not have risen</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je ne me lèv <i>erais</i> pas	<i>I should, would, could, or might</i>	} <i>not rise</i>
tu ne te lèv <i>erais</i> pas	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst</i>	
il ne se lèv <i>erait</i> pas	<i>he should, would, could, or might</i>	
nous ne nous lèv <i>erions</i> pas	<i>we should, would, could, or might</i>	
vous ne vous lèv <i>eriez</i> pas	<i>you should, would, could, or might</i>	
ils ne se lèv <i>eraient</i> pas	<i>they should, would, could, or might</i>	

-O-

PAST

or compound of the present.

Je ne me serais pas lev <i>é</i> ,	<i>I should, would, could,</i>
or <i>je ne me fusse pas lev é</i>	<i>or might not have risen</i>
tu ne te serais pas lev <i>é</i> ,	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or <i>tu ne te fusses pas lev é</i>	<i>or mightst not have risen</i>
il ne se serait pas lev <i>é</i> ,	<i>he should, would, could,</i>
or <i>il ne se fût pas lev é</i>	<i>or might not have risen</i>

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. ainen.
ij, as s in pleasure. gn, as ní in union. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am

nous ne nous serions pas lev *és*,
 or nous ne nous fussions pas lev *és*
 vous ne vous seriez pas lev *és*,
 or vous ne vous fussiez pas lev *és*
 ils ne se seraient pas lev *és*,
 or ils ne se fussent pas lev *és*

we should, would, could,
or might not have risen
you should, would, could,
or might not have risen
they should, would, could,
or might not have risen

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne te lève pas
 qu'il ne se lève pas
 ne nous lev *ons* pas
 ne vous lev *ez* pas
 qu'ils ne se lèvent pas

rise not or do not rise (thou)
let him not rise
let us not rise
rise not or do not rise (you)
let them not rise

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne me lève pas
 que tu ne te lève pas
 qu'il ne se lève pas
 que nous ne nous lev *ions* pas
 que vous ne vous lev *iez* pas
 qu'ils ne se lèvent pas

that I may not rise
that thou mayst not rise
that he may not rise
that we may not rise
that you may not rise
that they may not rise

-R-

PRETERIT or PAST,
or compound of the present,

Que je ne me sois pas lev *é*
 que tu ne te sois pas lev *é*
 qu'il ne se soit pas lev *é*
 que nous ne nous soyons pas lev *és*
 que vous ne vous soyez pas lev *és*
 qu'ils ne se soient pas lev *és*

that I may not have risen
that thou mayst not have risen
that he may not have risen
that we may not have risen
that you may not have risen
that they may not have risen

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne me lev *asse* pas
 que tu ne te lev *asses* pas
 qu'il ne se lev *ât* pas
 que nous ne nous lev *assions* pas
 que vous ne vous lev *assiez* pas
 qu'ils ne se lev *assent* pas

that I might not rise
that thou mightst not rise
that he might not rise
that we might not rise
that you might not rise
that they might not rise

-T-

PLUPERFECT,
or compound of the imperfect.

Que je ne me fusse pas lev *é*
 que tu ne te fusses pas lev *é*
 qu'il ne se fût pas lev *é*
 que nous ne nous fussions pas lev *és*
 que vous ne vous fussiez pas lev *és*
 qu'ils ne se fussent pas lev *és*

that I might not have risen
that thou mightst not have risen
that he might not have risen
that we might not have risen
that you might not have risen
that they might not have risen

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouête
 tat. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE LEVER

to rise.

(Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Me lev é-je
 te lèv es-tu
 se lèv e-t-il
 nous lev ons-nous
 vous lev ez-vous
 se lèv ent-ils

do I rise or am I rising
 dost thou rise or art thou rising
 does he rise or is he rising
 do we rise or are we rising
 do you rise or are you rising
 do they rise or are they rising

-G-

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
 or compound of the present.

Me suis-je lev é
 t'es-tu lev é
 s'est-il lev é
 nous sommes-nous lev és
 vous êtes-vous lev és
 se sont-ils lev és

have I risen or did I rise
 hadst thou risen or didst thou rise
 has he risen or did he rise
 have we risen or did we rise
 have you risen or did you rise
 have they risen or did they rise

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Me lev ais-je
 te lev ais-tu
 se lev ait-il
 nous lev ions-nous
 vous lev iez-vous
 se lev aient-ils

did I rise or was I rising
 didst thou rise or wast thou rising
 did he rise or was he rising
 did we rise or were we rising
 did you rise or were you rising
 did they rise or were they rising

-I-

PLUPERFECT,
 or compound of the imperfect.

M'étais-je lev é
 t'étais-tu lev é
 s'était-il lev é
 nous étions-nous lev és
 vous étiez-vous lev és
 s'étaient-ils lev és

had I risen or had I been rising
 hadst thou risen or hadst thou been rising
 had he risen or had he been rising
 had we risen or had we been rising
 had you risen or had you been rising
 had they risen or had they been rising

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Me lev ai-je.
 te lev as-tu
 se lev a-t-il
 nous lev âmes-nous
 vous lev âtes-vous
 se lev èrent-ils

did I rise
 didst thou rise
 did he rise
 did we rise
 did you rise
 did they rise

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in W. ll. am.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

Me fus-je lev é	<i>had I risen</i>
te fus-tu lev é	<i>hadst thou risen</i>
se fut-il lev é	<i>had he risen</i>
nous fûmes-nous lev és	<i>had we risen</i>
vous fûtes-vous lev és	<i>had you risen</i>
se furent ils lev és	<i>had they risen</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Me lèv erai-je	<i>shall or will I rise</i>
te lèv eras-tu	<i>shalt or wilt thou rise</i>
se lèv era-t-il	<i>shall or will he rise</i>
nous lèv erons-nous	<i>shall or will we rise</i>
vous lèv erez-vous	<i>shall or will you rise</i>
se lèv eront-ils	<i>shall or will they rise</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

Me serai-je lev é	<i>shall or will I have risen</i>
te seras-tu lev é	<i>shalt or wilt thou have risen</i>
se sera-t-il lev é	<i>shall or will he have risen</i>
nous serons-nous lev és	<i>shall or will we have risen</i>
vous serez-vous lev és	<i>shall or will you have risen</i>
se seront-ils lev és	<i>shall or will they have risen</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD

-N-

PRESENT.

Me lèv erais-je	<i>should, would, could, or might I rise</i>
te lèv erais-tu	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou rise</i>
se lèv erait-il	<i>should, would, could, or might he rise</i>
nous lèv erions-nous	<i>should, would, could, or might we rise</i>
vous lèv eriez-vous	<i>should, would, could, or might you rise</i>
se lèv eraient-ils	<i>should, would, could, or might they rise</i>

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Me serais-je lev é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or me fussé-je lev é	<i>or might I have risen</i>
te serais-tu lev é,	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or te fusses-tu lev é	<i>or mightst thou have risen</i>
se serait-il lev é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or se fût-il lev é	<i>or might he have risen</i>
nous serions-nous lev és,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or nous fussions-nous lev és	<i>or might we have risen</i>
vous seriez-vous lev és,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or vous fussiez-vous lev és	<i>or might you have risen</i>
se seraient-ils lev és,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or se fussent-ils lev és	<i>or might they have risen</i>

ami. âme. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouûte
al. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom eel. opera. over. too. fœl.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE LEVER *to rise.* (*Negatively and Interrogatively.*)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Ne me lev é-je pas	<i>do I not rise or am I not rising</i>
ne te lèv es-tu pas	<i>dost thou not rise or art thou not rising</i>
ne se lèv e-t-il pas	<i>does he not rise or is he not rising</i>
ne nous lev ons-nous pas	<i>do we not rise or are we not rising</i>
ne vous lev ez-vous pas	<i>do you not rise or are you not rising</i>
ne se lèv ent-ils pas	<i>do they not rise or are they not rising</i>

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ne me suis-je pas lev é	<i>have I not risen, did I not rise,</i> <i>or have I not been rising</i>
ne t'es-tu pas lev é	<i>hast thou not risen, didst thou not rise,</i> <i>or hast thou not been rising</i>
ne s'est-il pas lev é	<i>has he not risen, did he not rise,</i> <i>or has he not been rising</i>
ne nous sommes-nous pas lev és	<i>have we not risen, did we not rise,</i> <i>or have we not been rising</i>
ne vous êtes-vous pas lev és	<i>have you not risen, did you not rise,</i> <i>or have you not been rising</i>
ne se sont-ils pas lev és	<i>have they not risen, did they not rise,</i> <i>or have they not been rising</i>

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Ne me lev ais-je pas	<i>did I not rise or was I not rising</i>
ne te lev ais-tu pas	<i>didst thou not rise or wast thou not rising</i>
ne se lev ait-il pas	<i>did he not rise or was he not rising</i>
ne nous lev ions-nous pas	<i>did we not rise or were we not rising</i>
ne vous lev iez-vous pas	<i>did you not rise or were you not rising</i>
ne se lev aient-ils pas	<i>did they not rise or were they not rising</i>

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Ne m'étais-je pas lev é	<i>had I not risen or had I not</i>	} <i>been rising</i>
ne t'étais-tu pas lev é	<i>hadst thou not risen or hadst thou not</i>	
ne s'était-il pas lev é	<i>had he not risen or had he not</i>	
ne nous étions-nous pas lev és	<i>had we not risen or had we not</i>	
ne vous étiez-vous pas lev és	<i>had you not risen or had you not</i>	
ne s'étaient-ils pas lev és	<i>had they not risen or had they not</i>	

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne me lev ai-je pas	<i>did I not rise</i>
ne te lev as-tu pas	<i>didst thou not rise</i>
ne se lev a-t-il pas	<i>did he not rise</i>
ne nous lev âmes-nous pas	<i>did we not rise</i>
ne vous lev âtes-vous pas	<i>did you not rise</i>
ne se lev èrent-ils pas	<i>did they not rise</i>

PRONOMINAL VERBS.

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi li am

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

Ne me fus-je pas lev é	<i>had I not risen</i>
ne te fus-tu pas lev é	<i>hadst thou not risen</i>
ne se fut-il pas lev é	<i>had he not risen</i>
ne nous fûmes-nous pas lev és	<i>had we not risen</i>
ne vous fûtes-vous pas lev és	<i>had you not risen</i>
ne se furent-ils pas lev és	<i>had they not risen</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne me lèv erai-je pas	<i>shall or will I not rise</i>
ne te lèv eras-tu pas	<i>shalt or wilt thou not rise</i>
ne se lèv era-t-il pas	<i>shall or will he not rise</i>
ne nous lèv erons-nous pas	<i>shall or will we not rise</i>
ne vous lèv erez-vous pas	<i>shall or will you not rise</i>
ne se lèv eront-ils pas	<i>shall or will they not rise</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Ne me serai-je pas lev é	<i>shall or will I not have risen</i>
ne te seras-tu pas lev é	<i>shalt or wilt thou not have risen</i>
ne se sera-t-il pas lev é	<i>shall or will he not have risen</i>
ne nous serons-nous pas lev és	<i>shall or will we not have risen</i>
ne vous serez-vous pas lev és	<i>shall or will you not have risen</i>
ne se seront-ils pas lev és	<i>shall or will they not have risen</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Ne me lèv erais-je pas	<i>should, would, could, or might I</i>	} <i>not rise</i>
ne te lèv erais-tu pas	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou</i>	
ne se lèv erait-il pas	<i>should, would, could, or might he</i>	
ne nous lèv erions-nous pas	<i>should, would, could, or might we</i>	
ne vous lèv eriez-vous pas	<i>should, would, could, or might you</i>	
ne se lèv eraient-ils pas	<i>should, would, could, or might they</i>	

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

Ne me serais-je pas lev é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne me fussé-je pas lev é	<i>or might I not have risen</i>
ne te serais-tu pas lev é,	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or ne te fusses-tu pas lev é	<i>or mightst thou not have risen</i>
ne se serait-il pas lev é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne se fût-il pas lev é	<i>or might he not have risen</i>
ne nous serions-nous pas lev és,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne nous fussions-nous pas lev és	<i>or might we not have risen</i>
ne vous seriez-vous pas lev és,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne vous fussiez-vous pas lev és	<i>or might you not have risen</i>
ne se seraient-ils pas lev és	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or ne se fussent-ils pas lev és	<i>or might they not have risen</i>

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. âter. tout. vouôte.
at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE BIEN PORTER *to be well.* (*Affirmatively.*)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

A-	PRESENT.
Se bien port <i>er</i>	<i>to be well</i>
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT,
	<i>or compound of the present.</i>
S'être bien port <i>é</i>	<i>to have been well</i>
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE,
Se port <i>ant</i> bien	<i>being well</i>
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
S'étant bien port <i>é</i>	<i>having been well</i>
-E-	PARTICIPLE PAST OR PASSIVE.
Bien port <i>é</i>	<i>been well</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.
Je me port <i>e</i> bien	<i>I am well</i>
tu te port <i>es</i> bien	<i>thou art well</i>
il se port <i>e</i> bien	<i>he is well</i>
nous nous port <i>ons</i> bien	<i>we are well</i>
vous vous port <i>ez</i> bien	<i>you are well</i>
ils se port <i>ent</i> bien	<i>they are well</i>
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
	<i>or compound of the present.</i>
Je me suis bien port <i>é</i>	<i>I have been well</i>
tu t'es bien port <i>é</i>	<i>thou hast been well</i>
il s'est bien port <i>é</i>	<i>he has been well</i>
nous nous sommes bien port <i>és</i>	<i>we have been well</i>
vous vous êtes bien port <i>és</i>	<i>you have been well</i>
ils se sont bien port <i>és</i>	<i>they have been well</i>
-H-	IMPERFECT.
Je me port <i>ais</i> bien	<i>I was well</i>
tu te port <i>ais</i> bien	<i>thou wast well</i>
il se port <i>ait</i> bien	<i>he was well</i>
nous nous port <i>ions</i> bien	<i>we were well</i>
vous vous port <i>iez</i> bien	<i>you were well</i>
ils se port <i>aient</i> bien	<i>they were well</i>
-I-	PLUPERFECT,
	<i>or compound of the imperfect.</i>
Je m'étais bien port <i>é</i>	<i>I had been well</i>
tu t'étais bien port <i>é</i>	<i>thou hadst been well.</i>
il s'était bien port <i>é</i>	<i>he had been well</i>
nous nous étions bien port <i>és</i>	<i>we had been well</i>
vous vous étiez bien port <i>és</i>	<i>you had been well</i>
ils s'étaient bien port <i>és</i>	<i>they had been well</i>

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
'j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lu, in William

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je me port <i>ai</i> bien	<i>I was well</i>
tu te port <i>as</i> bien	<i>thou wast well</i>
il se port <i>a</i> bien	<i>he was well</i>
nous nous port <i>âmes</i> bien	<i>we were well</i>
vous vous port <i>âtes</i> bien	<i>you were well</i>
ils se port <i>èrent</i> bien	<i>they were well</i>

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

Je me fus bien port <i>é</i>	<i>I had been well</i>
tu te fus bien port <i>é</i>	<i>thou hadst been well</i>
il se fut bien port <i>é</i>	<i>he had been well</i>
nous nous fûmes bien port <i>és</i>	<i>we had been well</i>
vous vous fûtes bien port <i>és</i>	<i>you had been well</i>
ils se furent bien port <i>és</i>	<i>they had been well</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je me port <i>erai</i> bien	<i>I shall or will be well</i>
tu te port <i>eras</i> bien	<i>thou shalt or wilt be well</i>
il se port <i>era</i> bien	<i>he shall or will be well</i>
nous nous port <i>erons</i> bien	<i>we shall or will be well</i>
vous vous port <i>erez</i> bien	<i>you shall or will be well</i>
ils se port <i>eront</i> bien	<i>they shall or will be well</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

Je me serai bien port <i>é</i>	<i>I shall or will have been well</i>
tu te seras bien port <i>é</i>	<i>thou shalt or wilt have been well</i>
il se sera bien port <i>é</i>	<i>he shall or will have been well</i>
nous nous serons bien port <i>és</i>	<i>we shall or will have been well</i>
vous vous serez bien port <i>és</i>	<i>you shall or will have been well</i>
ils se seront bien port <i>és</i>	<i>they shall or will have been well</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je me port <i>erais</i> bien	<i>I should, would, could, or might</i>	} <i>be well</i>
tu te port <i>erais</i> bien	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst</i>	
il se port <i>erait</i> bien	<i>he should, would, could, or might</i>	
nous nous port <i>erions</i> bien	<i>we should, would, could, or might</i>	
vous vous port <i>eriez</i> bien	<i>you should, would, could, or might</i>	
ils se port <i>eraient</i> bien	<i>they should, would, could, or might</i>	

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Je me serais bien port <i>é,</i>	<i>I should, would, could,</i>
or <i>je me fusse bien port é</i>	<i>or might have been well</i>
tu te serais bien port <i>é,</i>	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst</i>
or <i>tu te fusses bien port é</i>	<i>or mightst have been well</i>
il se serait bien port <i>é,</i>	<i>he should, would, could,</i>
or <i>il se fût bien port é</i>	<i>or might have been well</i>

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vôte
 at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. foul.

nous nous serions bien port *és*,
 or *nous nous fussions bien port és*
 vous vous seriez bien port *és*,
 or *vous vous fussiez bien port és*
 ils se seraient bien port *és*,
 or *ils se fussent bien port és*

we should, would, could,
or might have been well
you should, would, could,
or might have been well
they should, would, could,
or might have been well

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Port *e*-toi bien
 qu'il se port *e* bien
 port *ons*-nous bien
 port *ez*-vous bien
 qu'ils se port *ent* bien

be well (thou)
let him be well
let us be well
be well (you)
let them be well

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je me port *e* bien
 que tu te port *es* bien
 qu'il se port *e* bien
 que nous nous port *ions* bien
 que vous vous port *iez* bien
 qu'ils se port *ent* bien

that I may be well
that thou mayst be well
that he may be well
that we may be well
that you may be well
that they may be well

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,

or compound of the present.

Que je me sois bien port *é*
 que tu te sois bien port *é*
 qu'il se soit bien port *é*
 que nous nous soyons bien port *és*
 que vous vous soyez bien port *és*
 qu'ils se soient bien port *és*

that I may have been well
that thou mayst have been well
that he may have been well
that we may have been well
that you may have been well
that they may have been well

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je me port *asse* bien
 que tu te port *asses* bien
 qu'il se port *ât* bien
 que nous nous port *assions* bien
 que vous vous port *assiez* bien
 qu'ils se port *assent* bien

that I might be well
that thou mightst be well
that he might be well
that we might be well
that you might be well
that they might be well

T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je me fusse bien port *é*
 que tu te fusses bien port *é*
 qu'il se fût bien port *é*
 que nous nous fussions bien port *és*
 que vous vous fussiez bien port *és*
 qu'ils se fussent bien port *és*

that I might have been well
that thou mightst have been well
that he might have been well
that we might have been well
that you might have been well
that they might have been well

mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE BIEN PORTER *to be well.* (*Negatively* !)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.
Ne se pas bien port <i>er</i>	<i>not to be well</i>
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT,
	<i>or compound of the present.</i>
Ne s'être pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>not to have been well</i>
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.
Ne se port <i>ant</i> pas bien	<i>not being well</i>
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
Ne s'étant pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>not having been well</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD

-F-	PRESENT.
Je ne me port <i>e</i> pas bien	<i>I am not well</i>
tu ne te port <i>es</i> pas bien	<i>thou art not well</i>
il ne se port <i>e</i> pas bien	<i>he is not well</i>
nous ne nous port <i>ons</i> pas bien	<i>we are not well</i>
ous ne vous port <i>ez</i> pas bien	<i>you are not well</i>
ils ne se port <i>ent</i> pas bien	<i>they are not well</i>
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
	<i>or compound of the present.</i>
Je ne me suis pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>I have not been well</i>
tu ne t'es pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>thou hast not been well</i>
il ne s'est pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>he has not been well</i>
nous ne nous sommes pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>we have not been well</i>
vous ne vous êtes pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>you have not been well</i>
ils ne se sont pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>they have not been well</i>
-H-	IMPERFECT.
Je ne me port <i>ais</i> pas bien	<i>I was not well</i>
tu ne te port <i>ais</i> pas bien	<i>thou wast not well</i>
il ne se port <i>ait</i> pas bien	<i>he was not well</i>
nous ne nous port <i>ions</i> pas bien	<i>we were not well</i>
vous ne vous port <i>iez</i> pas bien	<i>you were not well</i>
ils ne se port <i>aient</i> pas bien	<i>they were not well</i>
-I-	PLUPERFECT,
	<i>or compound of the imperfect</i>
Je ne m'étais pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>I had not been well</i>
tu ne t'étais pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>thou hadst not been well</i>
il ne s'était pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>he had not been well</i>
nous ne nous étions pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>we had not been well</i>
vous ne vous étiez pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>you had not been well</i>
ils ne s'étaient pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>they had not been well</i>

l'amī âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouîte
 'at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne me port <i>ai</i> pas bien	<i>I was not well</i>
tu ne te port <i>as</i> pas bien	<i>thou wast not well</i>
il ne se port <i>a</i> pas bien	<i>he was not well</i>
nous ne nous port <i>âmes</i> pas bien	<i>we were not well</i>
vous ne vous port <i>âtes</i> pas bien	<i>you were not well</i>
ils ne se port <i>èrent</i> pas bien	<i>they were not well</i>

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

Je ne me fus pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>I had not been well</i>
tu ne te fus pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>thou hadst not been well</i>
il ne se fut pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>he had not been well</i>
nous ne nous fûmes pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>we had not been well</i>
vous ne vous fûtes pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>you had not been well</i>
ils ne se furent pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>they had not been well</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne me port <i>erai</i> pas bien	<i>I shall or will not be well</i>
tu ne te port <i>eras</i> pas bien	<i>thou shalt or wilt not be well</i>
il ne se port <i>era</i> pas bien	<i>he shall or will not be well</i>
nous ne nous port <i>erons</i> pas bien	<i>we shall or will not be well</i>
vous ne vous port <i>erez</i> pas bien	<i>you shall or will not be well</i>
ils ne se port <i>eront</i> pas bien	<i>they shall or will not be well</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

Je ne me serai pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>I shall or will not have</i>	} <i>been well</i>
tu ne te seras pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>thou shalt or wilt not have</i>	
il ne se sera pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>he shall or will not have</i>	
nous ne nous serons pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>we shall or will not have</i>	
vous ne vous serez pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>you shall or will not have</i>	
ils ne se seront pas bien port <i>és</i>	<i>they shall or will not have</i>	

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je ne me port <i>erais</i> pas bien	<i>I should, would, could,</i> <i>or might not be well</i>
tu ne te port <i>erais</i> pas bien	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i> <i>or mightst not be well</i>
il ne se port <i>erait</i> pas bien	<i>he should, would, could,</i> <i>or might not be well</i>
nous ne nous port <i>erions</i> pas bien	<i>we should, would, could,</i> <i>or might not be well</i>
vous ne vous port <i>eriez</i> pas bien	<i>you should, would, could,</i> <i>or might not be well</i>
ils ne se port <i>eraient</i> pas bien	<i>they should, would, could,</i> <i>or might not be well</i>

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Je ne me serais pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>I should, would, could,</i>
or je ne me fusse pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>or might not have been well</i>
tu ne te serais pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or tu ne te fusses pas bien port <i>é</i>	<i>or mightst not have been well</i>

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. imen.
 4j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi li am.

il ne se serait pas bien port é,	<i>he should, would, could,</i>
or <i>il ne se fût pas bien port é</i>	<i>or might not have been well</i>
nous ne nous serions pas bien port és,	<i>we should, would, could,</i>
or <i>nous ne nous fussions pas bien port és</i>	<i>or might not have been well</i>
vous ne vous seriez pas bien port és,	<i>you should, would, could,</i>
or <i>vous ne vous fussiez pas bien port és</i>	<i>or might not have been well</i>
ils ne se seraient pas bien port és,	<i>they should, would, could,</i>
or <i>il ne se fussent pas bien port és</i>	<i>or might not have been well</i>

P- IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne te port e pas bien	<i>be not well or do not be well (thou)</i>
qu'il ne se port e pas bien	<i>let him not be well</i>
ne nous port ons pas bien	<i>let us not be well</i>
ne vous port ez pas bien	<i>be not well or do not be well (you)</i>
qu'ils ne se port ent pas bien	<i>let them not be well</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q- PRESENT.

Que je ne me port e pas bien	<i>that I may not be well</i>
que tu ne te port es pas bien	<i>that thou mayst not be well</i>
qu'il ne se port e pas bien	<i>that he may not be well</i>
que nous ne nous port ions pas bien	<i>that we may not be well</i>
que vous ne vous port iez pas bien	<i>that you may not be well</i>
qu'ils ne se port ent pas bien	<i>that they may not be well</i>

R- PRETERIT OR PAST,
 or compound of the present,

Que je ne me sois pas bien port é	<i>that I may not have been well</i>
que tu ne te sois pas bien port é	<i>that thou mayst not have been well</i>
qu'il ne se soit pas bien port é	<i>that he may not have been well</i>
que nous ne nous soyons pas bien port és	<i>that we may not have been well</i>
que vous ne vous soyez pas bien port és	<i>that you may not have been well</i>
qu'ils ne se soient pas bien port és	<i>that they may not have been well</i>

-S- IMPERFECT.

Que je ne me port asse pas bien	<i>that I might not be well</i>
que tu ne te port asses pas bien	<i>that thou mightst not be well</i>
qu'il ne se port ât pas bien	<i>that he might not be well</i>
que nous ne nous port assions pas bien	<i>that we might not be well</i>
que vous ne vous port assiez pas bien	<i>that you might not be well</i>
qu'ils ne se port assent pas bien	<i>that they might not be well</i>

T- PLUPERFECT.

or compound of the imperfect

Que je ne me fusse pas bien port é	<i>that I might not have</i>	} been well
que tu ne te fusses pas bien port é	<i>that thou mightst not have</i>	
qu'il ne se fût pas bien port é	<i>that he might not have</i>	
que nous ne nous fussions pas bien port és	<i>that we might not have</i>	
que vous ne vous fussiez pas bien port és	<i>that you might not have</i>	
qu'ils ne se fussent pas bien port és	<i>that they might not have</i>	

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voute
 'at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE BIEN PORTER *to be well.* (*Interrogatively.*)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Me port é-je bien	<i>am I well</i>
te port es-tu bien	<i>art thou well</i>
se port e-t-il bien	<i>is he well</i>
nous port ons-nous bien	<i>are we well</i>
vous port ez-vous bien	<i>are you well</i>
se port ent-ils bien	<i>are they well</i>

-G-

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,
or compound of the present.

Me suis-je bien port é	<i>have I been well</i>
t'es-tu bien port é	<i>hast thou been well</i>
s'est-il bien port é	<i>has he been well</i>
nous sommes-nous bien port és	<i>have we been well</i>
vous êtes-vous bien port és	<i>have you been well</i>
se sont-ils bien port és	<i>have they been well</i>

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Me port ais-je bien	<i>was I well</i>
te port ais-tu bien	<i>wast thou well</i>
se port ait-il bien	<i>was he well</i>
nous port ions-nous bien	<i>were we well</i>
vous port iez-vous bien	<i>were you well</i>
se port aient-ils bien	<i>were they well</i>

-I-

PLUPERFECT,
or compound of the imperfect.

M'étais-je bien port é	<i>had I been well</i>
t'étais-tu bien port é	<i>hadst thou been well</i>
s'était-il bien port é	<i>had he been well</i>
nous étions-nous bien port és	<i>had we been well</i>
vous étiez-vous bien port és	<i>had you been well</i>
s'étaient-ils bien port és	<i>had they been well</i>

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Me port ai-je bien	<i>was I well</i>
te port as-tu bien	<i>wast thou well</i>
se port a-t-il bien	<i>was he well</i>
nous port âmes-nous bien	<i>were we well</i>
vous port âtes-vous bien	<i>were you well</i>
se port èrent-ils bien	<i>were they well</i>

³mur. mâr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
⁴j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-K-

PRÉTERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

Me fus-je bien port é	<i>had I been well</i>
te fus-tu bien port é	<i>hadst thou been well</i>
se fut-il bien port é	<i>had he been well</i>
nous fûmes-nous bien port és	<i>had we been well</i>
vous fûtes-vous bien port és	<i>had you been well</i>
se furent-ils bien port és	<i>had they been well</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Me port erai-je bien	<i>shall or will I be well</i>
te port eras-tu bien	<i>shalt or wilt thou be well</i>
se port era-t-il bien	<i>shall or will he be well</i>
nous port erons-nous bien	<i>shall or will we be well</i>
vous port erez-vous bien	<i>shall or will you be well</i>
se port eront-ils bien	<i>shall or will they be well</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

Me serai-je bien port é	<i>shall or will I have been well</i>
te seras-tu bien port é	<i>shalt or wilt thou have been well</i>
se sera-t-il bien port é	<i>shall or will he have been well</i>
nous serons-nous bien port és	<i>shall or will we have been well</i>
vous serez-vous bien port és	<i>shall or will you have been well</i>
se seront-ils bien port és	<i>shall or will they have been well</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Me port erais-je bien	<i>should, would, could, or might I</i>	} <i>be well</i>
te port erais-tu bien	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou</i>	
se port erait-il bien	<i>should, would, could, or might he</i>	
nous port erions-nous bien	<i>should, would, could, or might we</i>	
vous port eriez-vous bien	<i>should, would, could, or might you</i>	
se port eraient-ils bien	<i>should, would, could, or might they</i>	

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Me serais-je bien port é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or me fussé-je bien porté	<i>or might I have been well</i>
te serais-tu bien port é,	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or te fusses-tu bien porté	<i>or mightst thou have been well</i>
se serait-il bien port é,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or se fût-il bien port é	<i>or might he have been well</i>
nous serions-nous bien port és,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or nous fussions-nous bien port és	<i>or might we have been well</i>
vous seriez-vous bien port és,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or vous fussiez-vous bien port és	<i>or might you have been well</i>
se seraient-ils bien port és,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or se fussent-ils bien port és	<i>or might they have been well</i>

ami âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouête
²at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

SE BIEN PORTER *to be well.* (*Negatively and Interrogatively*)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

F-

PRESENT.

Ne me port é-je pas bien
 ne te port es-tu pas bien
 ne se port e-t-il pas bien
 ne nous port ons-nous pas bien
 ne vous port ez-vous pas bien
 ne se port ent-ils pas bien

am I not well
art thou not well
is he not well
are we not well
are you not well
are they not well

-G-

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ne me suis-je pas bien port é
 ne t'es-tu pas bien port é
 ne s'est-il pas bien port é
 ne nous sommes-nous pas bien port és
 ne vous êtes-vous pas bien port és
 ne se sont-ils pas bien port és

have I not been well
hast thou not been well
has he not been well
have we not been well
have you not been well
have they not been well

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Ne me port ais-je pas bien
 ne te port ais-tu pas bien
 ne se port ait-il pas bien
 ne nous port ions-nous pas bien
 ne vous port iez-vous pas bien
 ne se port aient-ils pas bien

was I not well
wast thou not well
was he not well
were we not well
were you not well
were they not well

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Ne m'étais-je pas bien port é
 ne t'étais-tu pas bien port é
 ne s'était-il pas bien port é
 ne nous étions-nous pas bien port és
 ne vous étiez-vous pas bien port és
 ne s'étaient-ils pas bien port és

had I not been well
hadst thou not been well
had he not been well
had we not been well
had you not been well
had they not been well

J

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne me port as-je pas bien
 ne te port as-tu pas bien
 ne se port a-t-il pas bien
 ne nous port âmes-nous pas bien
 ne vous port âtes-vous pas bien
 ne se port èrent-ils pas bien

was I not well
wast thou not well
was he not well
were we not well
were you not well
were they not well

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
⁴j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi ll, am.

-K- PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

Ne me fus-je pas bien port é	had I not been well
ne te fus-tu pas bien port é	hadst thou not been well
ne se fut-il pas bien port é	had he not been well
ne nous fûmes-nous pas bien port és	had we not been well
ne vous fûtes-vous pas bien port és	had you not been well
ne se furent-ils pas bien port és	had they not been well

-L- FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne me port erai-je pas bien	shall or will I not be well
ne te port eras-tu pas bien	shalt or wilt thou not be well
ne se port era-t-il pas bien	shall or will he not be well
ne nous port erons-nous pas bien	shall or will we not be well
ne vous port erez-vous pas bien	shall or will you not be well
ne se port eront-ils pas bien	shall or will they not be well

-M- FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Ne me serai-je pas bien port é	shall or will I not have	} <i>been well</i>
ne te seras-tu pas bien port é	shalt or wilt thou not have	
ne se sera-t-il pas bien port é	shall or will he not have	
ne nous serons-nous pas bien port és	shall or will we not have	
ne vous serez-vous pas bien port és	shall or will you not have	
ne se seront-ils pas bien port és	shall or will they not have	

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N- PRESENT.

Ne me port erais-je pas bien	should, would, could,
	or might I not be well
ne te port erais-tu pas bien	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
	or mightst thou not be well
ne se port erait-il pas bien	should, would, could,
	or might he not be well
ne nous port erions-nous pas bien	should, would, could,
	or might we not be well
ne vous port eriez-vous pas bien	should, would, could,
	or might you not be well
ne se port eraient-ils pas bien	should, would, could,
	or might they not be well

-O- PAST,
or compound of the present.

Ne me serais-je pas bien port é,	should, would, could,
or ne me fussé-je pas bien port é	or might I not have been well
ne te serais-tu pas bien port é,	shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
or ne te fusses-tu pas bien port é	or mightst thou not have been well
ne se serait-il pas bien port é,	should, would, could,
or ne se fût-il pas bien port é	or might he not have been well
ne nous serions-nous pas bien port és,	should, would, could,
or ne nous fussions-nous pas bien port és	or might we not have been well
ne vous seriez-vous pas bien port és,	should, would, could,
or ne vous fussiez-vous pas bien port és	or might you not have been well
ne se seraient-ils pas bien port és,	should, would, could,
or ne se fussent-ils pas bien port és	or might they not have been well

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouïte.
 7at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

S'EN ALLER

to go away.

(Affirmatively)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-

S'en aller

PRESENT.

to go away

-E-

PAST or PERFECT,

or compound of the present.

S'en être allé

to have gone away

-C-

S'en allant

PARTICIPLE PRESENT or ACTIVE,

going away

-D-

S'en étant allé

COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

having gone away

-E-

En allé

PARTICIPLE PAST or PASSIVE.

gone away

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

Je m'en vaist

tu t'en vas

il s'en va

nous nous en allons

vous vous en allez

ils s'en vont

PRESENT.

*I go away, do go away, or am
 thou goest away, dost go away, or art
 he goes away, does go away, or is
 we go away, do go away, or are
 you go away, do go away, or are
 they go away, do go away, or are*

going away

-G-

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Je m'en suis allé

tu t'en es allé

il s'en est allé

nous nous en sommes allés

vous vous en êtes allés

ils s'en sont allés

*I went away, did go away, or have
 thou wentest away, didst go away, or hast
 he went away, did go away, or has
 we went away, did go away, or have
 you went away, did go away, or have
 they went away, did go away, or have*

gone away

H-

Je m'en allais

tu t'en allais

il s'en allait

nous nous en allions

vous vous en alliez

ils s'en allaient

IMPERFECT.

*I went away, did go away, or was
 thou wentest away, didst go away, or wast
 he went away, did go away, or was
 we went away, did go away, or were
 you went away, did go away, or were
 they went away, did go away, or were*

going away

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Je m'en étais allé

tu t'en étais allé

il s'en était allé

nous nous en étions allés

vous vous en étiez allés

ils s'en étaient allés

*I had gone away
 thou hadst gone away
 he had gone away
 we had gone away
 you had gone away
 they had gone away*

³mur mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
⁴j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as ll in William

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je m'en allai
 tu t'en allas
 il s'en alla
 nous nous en allâmes
 vous vous en allâtes
 ils s'en allèrent

*I went away or did go away
 thou wentest away or didst go away
 he went away or did go away
 we went away or did go away
 you went away or did go away
 they went away or did go away*

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

Je m'en fus allé
 tu t'en fus allé
 il s'en fut allé
 nous nous en fîmes allés
 vous vous en fûtes allés
 ils s'en furent allés

*I had gone away
 thou hadst gone away
 he had gone away
 we had gone away
 you had gone away
 they had gone away*

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je m'en irai
 tu t'en iras
 il s'en ira
 nous nous en irons
 vous vous en irez
 ils s'en iront

*I shall or will go away
 thou shalt or wilt go away
 he shall or will go away
 we shall or will go away
 you shall or will go away
 they shall or will go away*

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

Je m'en serai allé
 tu t'en seras allé
 il s'en sera allé
 nous nous en serons allés
 vous vous en serez allés
 ils s'en seront allés

*I shall or will have gone away
 thou shalt or wilt have gone away
 he shall or will have gone away
 we shall or will have gone away
 you shall or will have gone away
 they shall or will have gone away*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

Je m'en irais
 tu t'en irais
 il s'en irait
 nous nous en irions
 vous vous en iriez
 ils s'en metaient

*I should, would, could, or might go away
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst go away
 he should, would, could, or might go away
 we should, would, could, or might go away
 you should, would, could, or might go away
 they should, would, could, or might go away*

-O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Je m'en serais allé,
 or je m'en fusse allé
 tu t'en serais allé,
 or tu t'en fusses allé
 il s'en serait allé,
 or il s'en fût allé

*I should, would, could,
 or might have gone away
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
 or mightst have gone away
 he should, would, could,
 or might have gone away*

ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouïte.
 'at. arm. txb. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

nous nous en serions allés,
 or nous nous en fussions allés
 vous vous en seriez allés,
 or vous vous en fussiez allés
 ils s'en seraient allés,
 or ils s'en fussent allés

*we should, would, could,
 or might have gone away
 you should, would, could,
 or might have gone away
 they should, would, could,
 or might have gone away*

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Va-t'en
 qu'il s'en aille
 allons-nous-en
 allez-vous-en
 qu'ils s'en aillent

*go away (thou)
 let him go away
 let us go away
 go away (you)
 let them go away*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je m'en aille
 que tu t'en ailles
 qu'il s'en aille
 que nous nous en allions
 que vous vous en alliez
 qu'ils s'en aillent

*that I may go away
 that thou mayst go away
 that he may go away
 that we may go away
 that you may go away
 that they may go away*

-R-

PRETERIT OR PAST,
 or compound of the present,

Que je m'en sois allé
 que tu t'en sois allé
 qu'il s'en soit allé
 que nous nous en soyons allés
 que vous vous en soyez allés
 qu'ils s'en soient allés

*that I may have gone away
 that thou mayst have gone away
 that he may have gone away
 that we may have gone away
 that you may have gone away
 that they may have gone away*

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je m'en allasse
 que tu t'en allasses
 qu'il s'en allât
 que nous nous en allussions
 que vous vous en allassiez
 qu'ils s'en allassent

*that I might go away
 that thou mightst go away
 that he might go away
 that we might go away
 that you might go away
 that they might go away*

-T-

PLUPERFECT,
 or compound of the imperfect.

Que je m'en fusse allé
 que tu t'en fusses allé
 qu'il s'en fût allé
 que nous nous en fussions allés
 que vous vous en fussiez allés
 qu'ils s'en fussent allés

*that I might have gone away
 that thou mightst have gone away
 that he might have gone away
 that we might have gone away
 that you might have gone away
 that they might have gone away*

'mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
'j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

S'EN ALLER

*to go away.**(Negatively.)*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

-A-	PRESENT.
Ne pas s'en aller	<i>not to go away</i>
-B-	PAST OR PERFECT,
	<i>or compound of the present.</i>
Ne pas s'en être allé	<i>not to have gone away</i>
-C-	PARTICIPLE PRESENT OR ACTIVE.
Ne s'en allant pas	<i>not going away</i>
-D-	COMPOUND OF THE PARTICIPLE PRESENT.
Ne s'en étant pas allé	<i>not having gone away</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-	PRESENT.	
Je ne m'en vais pas	<i>I do not go away or am not</i>	} <i>Going away</i>
tu ne t'en vas pas	<i>thou dost not go away or art not</i>	
il ne s'en va pas	<i>he does not go away or is not</i>	
nous ne nous en allons pas	<i>we do not go away or are not</i>	
vous ne vous en allez pas	<i>you do not go away or are not</i>	
ils ne s'en vont pas	<i>they do not go away or are not</i>	
-G-	PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,	
	<i>or compound of the present.</i>	
Je ne m'en suis pas allé	<i>I did not go away or have not</i>	} <i>Gone away</i>
tu ne t'en es pas allé	<i>thou didst not go away or hast not</i>	
il ne s'en est pas allé	<i>he did not go away or has not</i>	
nous ne nous en sommes pas allés	<i>we did not go away or have not</i>	
vous ne vous en êtes pas allés	<i>you did not go away or have not</i>	
ils ne s'en sont pas allés	<i>they did not go away or have not</i>	
-H-	IMPERFECT.	
Je ne m'en allais pas	<i>I did not go away or was not</i>	} <i>Going away</i>
tu ne t'en allais pas	<i>thou didst not go away or wast not</i>	
il ne s'en allait pas	<i>he did not go away or was not</i>	
nous ne nous en allions pas	<i>we did not go away or were not</i>	
vous ne vous en alliez pas	<i>you did not go away or were not</i>	
ils ne s'en allaient pas	<i>they did not go away or were not</i>	
-I-	PLUPERFECT,	
	<i>or compound of the imperfect.</i>	
Je ne m'en étais pas allé	<i>I had not gone away</i>	
tu ne t'en étais pas allé	<i>thou hadst not gone away</i>	
il ne s'en était pas allé	<i>he had not gone away</i>	
nous ne nous en étions pas allés	<i>we had not gone away</i>	
vous ne vous en étiez pas allés	<i>you had not gone away</i>	
ils ne s'en étaient pas allés	<i>they had not gone away</i>	

l'ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voute.
 2at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je ne m'en allai pas
 tu ne t'en allas pas
 il ne s'en alla pas
 nous ne nous en allâmes pas
 vous ne vous en allâtes pas
 ils ne s'en allèrent pas

*I did not go away
 thou didst not go away
 he did not go away
 we did not go away
 you did not go away
 they did not go away*

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

Je ne m'en fus pas allé
 tu ne t'en fus pas allé
 il ne s'en fut pas allé
 nous ne nous en fûmes pas allés
 vous ne vous en fûtes pas allés
 ils ne s'en furent pas allés

*I had not gone away
 thou hadst not gone away
 he had not gone away
 we had not gone away
 you had not gone away
 they had not gone away*

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Je ne m'en irai pas
 tu ne t'en iras pas
 il ne s'en ira pas
 nous ne nous en irons pas
 vous ne vous en irez pas
 ils ne s'en iront pas

*I shall or will not go away
 thou shalt or wilt not go away
 he shall or will not go away
 we shall or will not go away
 you shall or will not go away
 they shall or will not go away*

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

Je ne m'en serai pas allé
 tu ne t'en seras pas allé
 il ne s'en sera pas allé
 nous ne nous en serons pas allés
 vous ne vous en serez pas allés
 ils ne s'en seront pas allés

*I shall or will not have gone away
 thou shalt or wilt not have gone away
 he shall or will not have gone away
 we shall or will not have gone away
 you shall or will not have gone away
 they shall or will not have gone away*

CONDITIONAL MOOD

-N-

PRESENT.

Je ne m'en irais pas
 tu ne t'en irais pas
 il ne s'en irait pas
 nous ne nous en irions pas
 vous ne vous en iriez pas
 ils ne s'en iroient pas

*I should, would, could, or might
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst
 he should, would, could, or might
 we should, would, could, or might
 you should, would, could, or might
 they should, would, could, or might*

not go away

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

Je ne m'en serais pas allé,
 or je ne m'en fusse pas allé
 tu ne t'en serais pas allé
 or tu ne t'en fusses pas allé
 il ne s'en serait pas allé,
 or il ne s'en fût pas allé

*I should, would, could,
 or might not have gone away
 thou shouldst, wouldst, couldst,
 or mightst not have gone away
 he should, would, could,
 or might not have gone away*

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen
⁴j, as s in plea sure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in Wi lli am.

nous ne nous en serions pas allés,	<i>we should, would, could,</i>
or nous ne nous en fussions pas allés	<i>or might not have gone away</i>
vous ne vous en seriez pas allés,	<i>you should, would, could,</i>
or vous ne vous en fussiez pas allés	<i>or might not have gone away</i>
ils ne s'en seraient pas allés,	<i>they should, would, could,</i>
or ils ne s'en fussent pas allés	<i>or might not have gone away</i>

-P-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ne t'en va pas	<i>do not go away (thou)</i>
qu'il ne s'en aille pas	<i>let him not go away</i>
ne nous en allons pas	<i>let us not go away</i>
ne vous en allez pas	<i>do not go away (you)</i>
qu'ils ne s'en aillent pas	<i>let them not go away</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

-Q-

PRESENT.

Que je ne m'en aille pas	<i>that I may not go away</i>
que tu ne t'en ailles pas	<i>that thou mayst not go away</i>
qu'il ne s'en aille pas	<i>that he may not go away</i>
que nous ne nous en allions pas	<i>that we may not go away</i>
que vous ne vous en alliez pas	<i>that you may not go away</i>
qu'ils ne s'en aillent pas	<i>that they may not go away</i>

R-

PRETERIT or PAST,
or compound of the present.

Que je ne m'en sois pas allé	<i>that I may not have gone</i>	} <i>away</i>
que tu ne t'en sois pas allé	<i>that thou mayst not have gone</i>	
qu'il ne s'en soit pas allé	<i>that he may not have gone</i>	
que nous ne nous en soyons pas allés	<i>that we may not have gone</i>	
que vous ne vous en soyez pas allés	<i>that you may not have gone</i>	
qu'ils ne s'en soient pas allés	<i>that they may not have gone</i>	

-S-

IMPERFECT.

Que je ne m'en allasse pas	<i>that I might not go away</i>
que tu ne t'en allasses pas	<i>that thou mightst not go away</i>
qu'il ne s'en allât pas	<i>that he might not go away</i>
que nous ne nous en allussions pas	<i>that we might not go away</i>
que vous ne vous en allassiez pas	<i>that you might not go away</i>
qu'ils ne s'en allassent pas	<i>that they might not go away</i>

-T-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Que je ne m'en fusse pas allé	<i>that I might not have</i>	} <i>gone away</i>
que tu ne t'en fusses pas allé	<i>that thou mightst not have</i>	
qu'il ne s'en fût pas allé	<i>that he might not have</i>	
que nous ne nous en fussions pas allés	<i>that we might not have</i>	
que vous ne vous en fussiez pas allés	<i>that you might not have</i>	
qu'ils ne s'en fussent pas allés	<i>that they might not have</i>	

'ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. voûte
 'ai. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

S'EN ALLER *to go away.* (Interrogatively.)

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

M'en vais-je	<i>do I go away or am I going away</i>	
t'en vas-tu	<i>dost thou go away or art thou going away</i>	
s'en va-t-il	<i>does he go away or is he going away</i>	
nous en allons-nous	<i>do we go away or are we going away</i>	
vous en allez-vous	<i>do you go away or are you going away</i>	
s'en vont-ils	<i>do they go away or are they going away</i>	

-G-

PERFECT or PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

M'en suis-je allé	<i>did I go away or have I</i>	} <i>Gone away</i>
t'en es-tu allé	<i>didst thou go away or hadst thou</i>	
s'en est-il allé	<i>did he go away or has he</i>	
nous en sommes-nous allés	<i>did we go away or have we</i>	
vous en êtes-vous allés	<i>did you go away or have you</i>	
s'en sont-ils allés	<i>did they go away or have they</i>	

-H-

IMPERFECT.

M'en allais-je	<i>did I go away or was I</i>	} <i>Going away</i>
t'en allais-tu	<i>didst thou go away or wast thou</i>	
s'en allait-il	<i>did he go away or was he</i>	
nous en allions-nous	<i>did we go away or were we</i>	
vous en alliez-vous	<i>did you go away or were you</i>	
s'en allaient-ils	<i>did they go away or were they</i>	

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

M'en étais-je allé	<i>had I gone away</i>
t'en étais-tu allé	<i>hadst thou gone away</i>
s'en était-il allé	<i>had he gone away</i>
nous en étions-nous allés	<i>had we gone away</i>
vous en étiez-vous allés	<i>had you gone away</i>
s'en étaient-ils allés	<i>had they gone away</i>

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

M'en allai-je	<i>did I go away</i>
t'en allas-tu	<i>didst thou go away</i>
s'en alla-t-il	<i>did he go away</i>
nous en allâmes-nous	<i>did we go away</i>
vous en allâtes-vous	<i>did you go away</i>
s'en allèrent-ils	<i>did they go away</i>

³mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boîte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.
⁴j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli, in William.

-K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,
or compound of the preterit.

M'en fus-je allé	<i>had I gone away</i>
t'en fus-tu allé	<i>hadst thou gone away</i>
s'en fut-il allé	<i>had he gone away</i>
nous en fûmes-nous allés	<i>had we gone away</i>
vous en fûtes-vous allés	<i>had you gone away</i>
s'en furent-ils allés	<i>had they gone away</i>

-L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

M'en irai-je	<i>shall or will I go away</i>
t'en iras-tu	<i>shalt or wilt thou go away</i>
s'en ira-t-il	<i>shall or will he go away</i>
nous en irons-nous	<i>shall or will we go away</i>
vous en irez-vous	<i>shall or will you go away</i>
s'en iront-ils	<i>shall or will they go away</i>

-M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,
or compound of the future.

M'en serai-je allé	<i>shall or will I have gone away</i>
t'en seras-tu allé	<i>shalt or wilt thou have gone away</i>
s'en sera-t-il allé	<i>shall or will he have gone away</i>
nous en serons-nous allés	<i>shall or will we have gone away</i>
vous en serez-vous allés	<i>shall or will you have gone away</i>
s'en seront-ils allés	<i>shall or will they have gone away</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

-N-

PRESENT.

M'en irais-je	<i>should, would, could, or might I go away</i>
t'en irais-tu	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou go away</i>
s'en irait-il	<i>should, would, could, or might he go away</i>
nous en irions-nous	<i>should, would, could, or might we go away</i>
vous en iriez-vous	<i>should, would, could, or might you go away</i>
s'en iraient-ils	<i>should, would, could, or might they go away</i>

-O-

PAST,
or compound of the present.

M'en serais-je allé,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or m'en fussé-je allé	<i>or might I have gone away</i>
t'en serais-tu allé,	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or t'en fusses-tu allé	<i>or mightst thou have gone away</i>
s'en serait-il allé,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or s'en fût-il allé	<i>or might he have gone away</i>
nous en serions-nous allés,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or nous en fussions-nous allés	<i>or might we have gone away</i>
vous en seriez-vous allés,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or vous en fussiez-vous allés	<i>or might you have gone away</i>
s'en seraient-ils allés,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or s'en fussent-ils allés	<i>or might they have gone away</i>

'ami. âne. te. écrit. mère. être. idole. gîte. opéra. ôter. tout. vouîte.
 'at. arm. tub. ale. mare. there. idiom. eel. opera. over. too. fool.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERB.

S'EN ALLER *to go away. (Negatively and Interrogatively.)*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

-F-

PRESENT.

Ne m'en vais-je pas	<i>do I not go away or am I not</i>	} <i>from S'EN</i>
ne t'en vas-tu pas	<i>dost thou not go away or art thou not</i>	
ne s'en va-t-il pas	<i>does he not go away or is he not</i>	
ne nous en allons-nous pas	<i>do we not go away or are we not</i>	
ne vous en allez-vous pas	<i>do you not go away or are you not</i>	
ne s'en vont-ils pas	<i>do they not go away or are they not</i>	

-G-

PERFECT OR PRETERIT INDEFINITE,

or compound of the present.

Ne m'en suis-je pas allé	<i>did I not go away</i> <i>or have I not gone away</i>
ne t'en es-tu pas allé	<i>didst thou not go away</i> <i>or hast thou not gone away</i>
ne s'en est-il pas allé	<i>did he not go away</i> <i>or has he not gone away</i>
ne nous en sommes-nous pas allés	<i>did we not go away</i> <i>or have we not gone away</i>
ne vous en êtes-vous pas allés	<i>did you not go away</i> <i>or have you not gone away</i>
ne s'en sont-ils pas allés	<i>did they not go away</i> <i>or have they not gone away</i>

-H-

IMPERFECT.

Ne m'en allais-je pas	<i>did I not go away or was I not</i>	} <i>from S'EN</i>
ne t'en allais-tu pas	<i>didst thou not go away or wast thou not</i>	
ne s'en allait-il pas	<i>did he not go away or was he not</i>	
ne nous en allions-nous pas	<i>did we not go away or were we not</i>	
ne vous en alliez-vous pas	<i>did you not go away or were you not</i>	
ne s'en allaient-ils pas	<i>did they not go away or were they not</i>	

-I-

PLUPERFECT,

or compound of the imperfect.

Ne m'en étais-je pas allé	<i>had I not gone away</i>
ne t'en étais-tu pas allé	<i>hadst thou not gone away</i>
ne s'en était-il pas allé	<i>had he not gone away</i>
ne nous en étions-nous pas allés	<i>had we not gone away</i>
ne vous en étiez-vous pas allés	<i>had you not gone away</i>
ne s'en étaient-ils pas allés	<i>had they not gone away</i>

-J-

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Ne m'en allai-je pas	<i>did I not go away</i>
ne t'en allas-tu pas	<i>didst thou not go away</i>
ne s'en alla-t-il pas	<i>did he not go away</i>
ne nous en allâmes-nous pas	<i>did we not go away</i>
ne vous en allâtes-vous pas	<i>did you not go away</i>
ne s'en allèrent-ils pas	<i>did they not go away</i>

PRONOMINAL VERBS.

³*mur. mûr. jeune. jeûne. boîte. boïte. ancre. ingrat. onde. un. amen.*
⁴*j, as s in pleasure. gn, as ni in union. ill, as lli in William*

·K-

PRETERIT ANTERIOR,

or compound of the preterit.

Ne m'en fus-je pas allé	<i>had I not gone away</i>
ne t'en fus-tu pas allé	<i>hadst thou not gone away</i>
ne s'en fut-il pas allé	<i>had he not gone away</i>
ne nous en fûmes-nous pas allés	<i>had we not gone away</i>
ne vous en fûtes-vous pas allés	<i>had you not gone away</i>
ne s'en furent-ils pas allés	<i>had they not gone away</i>

·L-

FUTURE ABSOLUTE.

Ne m'en irai-je pas	<i>shall or will I not go away</i>
ne t'en iras-tu pas	<i>shalt or wilt thou not go away</i>
ne s'en ira-t-il pas	<i>shall or will he not go away</i>
ne nous en irons-nous pas	<i>shall or will we not go away</i>
ne vous en irez-vous pas	<i>shall or will you not go away</i>
ne s'en iront-ils pas	<i>shall or will they not go away</i>

·M-

FUTURE ANTERIOR,

or compound of the future.

Ne m'en serai-je pas allé	<i>shall or will I not have</i>	} <i>gone away</i>
ne t'en seras-tu pas allé	<i>shalt or wilt thou not have</i>	
ne s'en sera-t-il pas allé	<i>shall or will he not have</i>	
ne nous en serons-nous pas allés	<i>shall or will we not have</i>	
ne vous en serez-vous pas allés	<i>shall or will you not have</i>	
ne s'en seront-ils pas allés	<i>shall or will they not have</i>	

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

·N-

PRESENT.

Ne m'en irais-je pas	<i>should, would, could, or might I</i>	} <i>not go away</i>
ne t'en irais-tu pas	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst, or mightst thou</i>	
ne s'en irait-il pas	<i>should, would, could, or might he</i>	
ne nous en irions-nous pas	<i>should, would, could, or might we</i>	
ne vous en iriez-vous pas	<i>should, would, could, or might you</i>	
ne s'en iraient-ils pas	<i>should, would, could, or might they</i>	

·O-

PAST,

or compound of the present.

Ne m'en serais-je pas allé,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or <i>ne m'en fussé-je pas allé</i>	<i>or might I not have gone away</i>
ne t'en serais-tu pas allé,	<i>shouldst, wouldst, couldst,</i>
or <i>ne t'en fusses-tu pas allé</i>	<i>or mightst thou not have gone away</i>
ne s'en serait-il pas allé,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or <i>ne s'en fût-il pas allé</i>	<i>or might he not have gone away</i>
ne nous en serions-nous pas allés,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or <i>ne nous en fussions-nous pas allés</i>	<i>or might we not have gone away</i>
ne vous en seriez-vous pas allés,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or <i>ne vous en fussiez-vous pas allés</i>	<i>or might you not have gone away</i>
ne s'en seraient-ils pas allés,	<i>should, would, could,</i>
or <i>ne s'en fussent-ils pas allés</i>	<i>or might they not have gone away</i>

IRREGULAR VERBS are those, which differ in the variations of some of their tenses and persons, from the verbs which serve as models to the four regular conjugations.

However great the irregularity of a verb may be, its irregularities never occur but in the simple tenses; the compound are always regular, and consequently conjugated as the compound tenses of the verbs given as models of the four regular conjugations.

DEFECTIVE VERBS, are those, which are not employed in all tenses or persons.

UNIPERSONAL VERBS, or, as commonly called IMPERSONAL VERBS, are those, which are only employed in the third person singular, as *IL IMPORTE, it matters; IL PLEUT, it rains, &c.*

			ALLER	to go.
-A- Aller.	-C- Allant.	-E- Allé.		
-F- Je vais,	tu vas,	il va,		
nous allons,	vous allez,	ils vont.		
-H- J'allais,	tu allais,	il allait,		
nous allions,	vous alliez,	ils allaient.		
-J- J'allai,	tu allas,	il alla,		
nous allâmes,	vous allâtes,	ils allèrent.		
-L- J'irai,	tu iras,	il ira,		
nous irons,	vous irez,	ils iront.		
-N- J'irais,	tu irais,	il irait,		
nous irions,	vous iriez,	ils iraient.		
-P- allons,	va,	qu'il aille,		
	allez,	qu'ils aillent.		
-Q- Que j'aille,	que tu aille,	qu'il aille,		
que nous allions,	que vous alliez,	qu'ils aillent.		
-S- Que j'allasse,	que tu allasses,	qu'il allât,		
que nous allussions,	que vous allassiez,	qu'ils allassent.		

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with ÊTRE, to be.

There is a very common error prevalent in France, even among pretty well informed people, in the application of the Compound Tenses of the above verb ALLER, *to go*; people are very liable to use the Compound Tenses *Etre allé, je suis allé, tu es allé, il est allé, &c.* instead of using the Compound Tenses of ÊTRE, *to be*; *avoir été, j'ai été, tu as été, il a été, &c.*

The general rule to follow is, that, whenever the return from the place mentioned, has not taken place, *être allé, je suis allé, tu es allé, il est allé, &c.* must be used; for instance—*Jean est allé à l'école ce matin*, John has gone to school this morning; means that John has gone to school, and has not yet returned.

Whenever the return from the place mentioned, has taken place, *Avoir été, j'ai été, tu as été, il a été, &c.* must be used, for instance—*Jean a été à l'école ce matin*, John has been to school this morning; means that John has been to school and has returned, or at least has left the school.

The following mode of expression, *I will come and see you—Je viendrai vous voir*; is frequently erroneously used in English, instead of *I will go and see you—J'irai vous voir*. VENIR, *to come*, must be used in the sense of coming again to the place where the person speaking is; and ALLER, *to go*, in the sense of going from the place where one is, to any other place; for instance—being at a person's house, I must say, *Je viendrai vous voir demain*—I will come and see you to-morrow; but being at any place out of the house of the person to whom I speak, I must say, *J'irai vous voir demain*—I will go and see you to-morrow. In French this distinction must absolutely be made.

S'EN ALLER, *to go away*, is conjugated, page 112.

ENVOYER *to send.*

-A- Envoyer.	-C- Envoyant.	-E- Envoyé.
-F- J'envoie, nous envoyons,	tu envoies, vous envoyez,	il envoie, ils envoient.
-H- J'envoyais, nous envoyions,	tu envoyais, vous envoyiez,	il envoyait, ils envoyaient.
-J- J'envoyai, nous envoyâmes,	tu envoyas, vous envoyâtes,	il envoya, ils envoyèrent.
-L- J'enverrai, nous enverrons,	tu enverras, vous enverrez,	il enverra, ils enverront.
-N- J'enverrais, nous enverrions,	tu enverrais, vous enverriez,	il enverrait, ils enverraient.
-P- envoyons,	envoie, envoyez,	qu'il envoie, qu'ils envoient.
-Q- Que j'envoie, que nous envoyions,	que tu envoies, que vous envoyiez,	qu'il envoie, qu'ils envoient.
-S- Que j'envoyasse, que nous envoyassions,	que tu envoyasses, que vous envoyassiez,	qu'il envoyât, qu'ils envoyassent.

Conjugate after the same manner—RENOYER, *to send back*.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Defective and Unipersonal Verbs of the First Conjugation.

The following verbs are conjugated as PARLER, *to speak*; but are employed, at the third persons singular only.

NEIGER *to snow.*

-A- Neiger	<i>to snow.</i>	-B- Avoir neigé	<i>to have snowed.</i>
-C- Neigeant	<i>snowing.</i>	-D- Ayant neigé	<i>having snowed</i>
	-E- Neige é	<i>snowed.</i>	
-F- Il neige	<i>it snows, it does snow, it is snowing.</i>		
-G- Il a neigé	<i>it has snowed, it did snow, it has been snowing</i>		
-H- Il neigeait	<i>it snowed, it did snow, it was snowing.</i>		

24 IRREGULAR, DEFECTIVE, AND UNIPERSONAL VERBS

-I- Il avait neig é	<i>it had snowed or had been snowing.</i>
J- Il neige a	<i>it snowed or did snow.</i>
-K- Il eut neig é	<i>it had snowed.</i>
-L- Il neig era	<i>it will snow</i>
-M- Il aura neig é	<i>it will have snowed.</i>
-N- Il neig erait	<i>it should, would, could, or might snow</i>
-O- Il aurait neig é, or il eût neig é	{ <i>it should, would, could, or might have snowed</i>
-Q- Qu'il neig e	
-R- Qu'il ait neig é	<i>that it may have snowed.</i>
-S- Qu'il neig eût	<i>that it might snow.</i>
-T- Qu'il eût neig é	<i>that it might have snowed.</i>

See the verb *PARLER*, to speak, page 38, and conjugate like it, the above verb *Negatively, Interrogatively, and Negatively and Interrogatively*; in the third person singular of every tense.

Conjugate after the same manner, the following verbs.

Il arriv e	<i>it happens.</i>	Il grêl e	<i>it hails.</i>
Il bruin e	<i>it drizzles.</i>	Il grésill e	<i>it rimes.</i>
Il dégel e	<i>it thaws.</i>	Il import e	<i>it matters.</i>
Il éclair e	<i>it lightens.</i>	Il résult e	<i>it follows.</i>
Il gèl e	<i>it freezes.</i>	Il tonn e	<i>it thunders.</i>

Irregular, Defective, and Unipersonal Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

ACQUÉRIR *to acquire.*

-A- Acquérir.	-C- Acquérant.	-E- Acquis.
F- J'acquièrs, nous acquérons,	tu acquièrs, vous acquérez,	il acquiert, ils acquièrent.
-H- J'acquérerais, nous acquérions,	tu acquérerais, vous acquériez,	il acquèrait, ils acquèraient.
-J- J'acquis, nous acquîmes,	tu acquis, vous acquîtes,	il acquit, ils acquirent.
-L- J'acquerrai, nous acquerrons,	tu acquerras, vous acquerrez,	il acquerra, ils acquerront.
N- J'acquerrais, nous acquerriions,	tu acquerrais, vous acquerriez,	il acquerrait, ils acquerraient.
P- acquérons,	acquièrs, acquérez,	qu'il acquière, qu'ils acquièrent.
Q- Que j'acquière, que nous acquérions,	que tu acquières, que vous acquériez,	qu'il acquière, qu'ils acquièrent.
Q- Que j'acquisse, que nous acquissions,	que tu acquisses, que vous acquissiez,	qu'il acquît, qu'ils acquissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with *Avoir*, to have.

OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

Conjugated after the same manner—

Requérir	<i>to require.</i>	S'enquérir	<i>to inquire.</i>
Conquérir	<i>to conquer</i>	Quérir	<i>to fetch.</i>
Reconquérir	<i>to conquer again.</i>		

Conquérir, *to conquer*, (*defective*) only used in -A- the present of the infinitive, in -J- the preterit definite, in -S- the imperfect of the subjunctive, and in the compound tenses.

Reconquérir, *to conquer again*, (*defective*) chiefly used in -E- the past participle.

S'enquérir, *to inquire*, (*defective*) very little used, except in -A- the present of the infinitive, and in the compound tenses.

Quérir, *to fetch*, (*defective*) is only used in -A- the present of the infinitive, with the verbs VENIR *to come*, ALLER *to go*, and ENVOYER *to send*, as *il est venu quérir Jean*—he has come to fetch John; *allez me quérir Jean*—go and fetch me John; *j'ai envoyé quérir Jean*—I have sent for John; this verb is only used in common conversation.

ASSAILLIR *to assault.*

A- Assaillir.	-C- Assaillant,	-E- Assailli.
F- J'assaille, nous assaillons,	tu assailles, vous assailez,	il assaille, ils assaillent.
-H- J'assaillais, nous assaillions,	tu assaillais, vous assailliez,	il assaillait, ils assaillaient,
-J- J'assaillis, nous assaillîmes,	tu assaillis, vous assaillîtes,	il assaillit, ils assaillirent.
-L- J'assaillirai, nous assaillirons,	tu assailliras, vous assaillirez,	il assaillira, ils assailliront.
-N- J'assaillirais, nous assaillirions,	tu assaillirais, vous assailliriez,	il assaillirait, ils assailliraient.
-P- assaillons,	assaille, assailez,	qu'il assaille, qu'ils assaillent
-Q- Que j'assaille, que nous assaillions,	que tu assailles que vous assailliez,	qu'il assaille, qu'ils assaillent.
-S- Que j'assaillisse, que nous assaillissions,	que tu assaillisses, que vous assaillissiez,	qu'il assaillît, qu'ils assaillissent

Conjugated after the same manner, TRESSAILLIR, *to start.* *to leap for.*

The compound tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have.*

BOUILLIR *to boil.*

-A- Bouillir.	-C- Bouillant.	-E- Bouilli.
-F- Je bous, nous bouillons,	tu bous, vous bouillez,	il bout, ils bouillent.
-H- Je bouillais, nous bouillions,	tu bouillais, vous bouilliez,	il bouillait, ils bouillaient.

-J- Je bouillis, nous bouillîmes,	tu bouillis, vous bouillîtes,	il bouillit, ils bouillirent.
-L- Je bouillirai, nous bouillirons,	tu bouilliras, vous bouillirez	il bouillira, ils bouilliront.
-N- Je bouillirais, nous bouillirions,	tu bouillirais, vous bouilliriez,	il bouillirait, ils bouilliraient.
-P- bouillons,	bous, bouillez,	qu'il bouille, qu'ils bouillent.
-Q- Que je bouille, que nous bouillions,	que tu bouilles, que vous bouilliez,	qu'il bouille, qu'ils bouillent.
-S- Que je bouillisse, que nous bouillissions,	que tu bouillisses. que vous bouillissiez,	qu'il bouillît, qu'ils bouillissent.

Conjugate after the same manner, *ÉBOUILLIR*, *to boil away*;
REBOUILLIR, *to boil again*.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with *Avoir*, *to have*.

The above verbs are but seldom employed in any persons, except the third person singular and plural of their different tenses, simple and compound—as *l'eau bout*—the water boils; *les pois ont bouilli*—the peas have boiled, &c. If any other person of these verbs is wanting, the verb *FAIRE*, *to make*, is used with the present of the infinitive *BOUILLIR*, *ÉBOUILLIR*, or *REBOUILLIR*, which is put after—thus we say, *je fais bouillir*—I boil; *je ferai bouillir*—I shall boil, &c.

COURIR *to run.*

-A- Courir.	-C- Courant,	-E- Couru.
-F- Je cours, nous courons,	tu cours, vous courez,	il court, ils courent.
-H- Je courais, nous courions,	tu courais, vous couriez,	il courait, ils couraient.
-J- Je courus, nous courûmes,	tu courus, vous courûtes,	il courut, ils coururent.
-L- Je courrai, nous courrons,	tu courras, vous courrez,	il courra, ils courront.
-N- Je courrais, nous courrions,	tu courrais, vous courriez,	il courrait, ils courraient.
-P- courons,	cours, courez,	qu'il coure, qu'ils courent.
-Q- Que je coure, que nous courions,	que tu courres, que vous couriez,	qu'il coure, qu'ils courent.
-S- Que je courusse, que nous courussions,	que tu courusses, que vous courussiez,	qu'il courût, qu'ils courussent.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Accourir,	<i>to run to.</i>	Parcourir,	<i>to run over.</i>
Concourir,	<i>to concur.</i>	Recourir,	<i>to have recourse</i>
Discourir,	<i>to discourse.</i>	Secourir,	<i>to succour, to help.</i>
Encourir,	<i>to incur.</i>		

The Compound Tenses, of the above verbs, are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*; those of ACCOURIR, *to run to*, are also sometimes conjugated with ETRE, *to be*.

CUEILLIR *to gather.*

A- Cueillir.	-C- Cueillant,	-E- Cueilli.
F- Je cueille, nous cueillons,	tu cueilles, vous cueillez.	il cueille, ils cueillent.
H- Je cueillais, nous cueillions,	tu cueillais, vous cueilliez.	il cueillait, ils cueillaient.
J- Je cueillis, nous cueillîmes,	tu cueillis, vous cueillîtes.	il cueillit, ils cueillirent.
L- Je cueillerai, nous cueillerons,	tu cueilleras, vous cueillerez.	il cueillera, ils cueilleront.
N- Je cueillerais, nous cueillerions,	tu cueillerais, vous cueilleriez.	il cueillerait, ils cueilleraient.
P- cueillons,	cueille, cueillez.	qu'il cueille, qu'ils cueillent.
Q- Que je cueille, que nous cueillions,	que tu cueilles, que vous cueilliez.	qu'il cueille, qu'ils cueillent.
S- Que je cueillisse, que nous cueillissions,	que tu cueillisses, que vous cueillissiez,	qu'il cueillît, qu'ils cueillissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugated after the same manner—

Accueillir, *to welcome.* | Recueillir, *to gather, to reap*

DORMIR *to sleep.*

A- Dormir.	-C- Dormant.	-E- Dormi.
F- Je dors, nous dormons,	tu dors, vous dormez,	il dort, ils dorment.
H- Je dormais, nous dormions,	tu dormais, vous dormiez,	il dormait, ils dormaient.
J- Je dormis, nous dormîmes,	tu dormis, vous dormîtes,	il dormit, ils dormirent.
L- Je dormirai, nous dormirons,	tu dormiras, vous dormirez,	il dormira, ils dormiront.
N- Je dormirais, nous dormirions.	tu dormirais, vous dormiriez,	il dormirait, ils dormiraient.

P- dors,	dors,	qu'il dorme,
dormons,	dormez,	qu'ils dorment.
-Q- Que je dorme,	que tu dormes,	qu'il dorme.
que nous dormions,	que vous dormiez,	qu'ils dorment.
-S- Que je dormisse,	que tu dormisses,	qu'il dormît,
que nous dormissions,	que vous dormissiez,	qu'ils dormissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*
Conjugate after the same manner—

Endormir, *to lull asleep.* | Redormir, *to sleep again.*
S'endormir, *to fall asleep.* | Se rendormir, *to fall asleep again.*

The Compound Tenses of S'ENDORMIR, and SE RENDORMIR, are conjugated with ETRE, *to be*, as all pronominal verbs are.

FAILLIR *to fail*

-A- Faillir,	-C- Faillant.	-E- Failli.
-J- Je faillis,	tu faillis,	il faillit,
nous faillîmes,	vous faillîtes,	ils faillirent.

This verb is *defective*, and only used in the above tenses, and in all the compound tenses, which are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

FLEURIR *to blossom, to flourish.*

This verb is regular and conjugated like FINIR, when speaking of plants and flowers; but when speaking of the prosperity of a kingdom, or of a town, -c- the participle present, is *florissant*; and -H the imperfect of the indicative, *je florissais, tu florissais, &c.*

REFLEURIR, *to blossom, or flourish again*, follows the same rule.

FUIR *to fly.*

A- Fuir.	-C- Fuyant.	-E- Fui.
-F- Je fuis,	tu fuis,	il fuit,
nous fuyons,	vous fuyez,	ils fuient.
-H- Je fuyais,	tu fuyais,	il fuyait,
nous fuyions,	vous fuyiez,	ils fuyaient.
-J- Je fuis,	tu fuis,	il fuit,
nous fuîmes,	vous fûtes,	ils fuirent.
-L- Je fuirai,	tu fuiras,	il fuira,
nous fuirons,	vous fuirez,	ils fuiront.
-N- Je fuirais,	tu fuirais,	il fuirait,
nous fuirions,	vous fuiriez,	ils fuiraient.
-P- fuyons,	fuis,	qu'il fuie,
	fuyez,	qu'ils fuient.

-2- Que je fuie, que nous fuyions,	que tu fuies, que vous fuyiez,	qu'il fuie, qu'ils fuient.
-3- Que je fusse, que nous fuissions,	que tu fusses, que vous fussiez,	qu'il fût, qu'ils fussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.
Conjugated after the same manner, S'ENFUIR, *to run away*.

GÉSIR *to lie.*

This verb, (*defective*) which formerly signified *to be lying down* is no longer in use; we however, say sometimes, *il gît; ci-gît*, here lies, is the common form by which an epitaph begins.

HAÏR *to hate.*

This verb is regular, and conjugated like FINIR, except in the first three persons singular of -F- the present of the indicative, *Je hais*, I hate; *tu hais*, thou hatest; *il hait*, he hates; and in the second person singular of -P- the imperative, *hais*, hate.

A diæresis (..) is required over the ï in all tenses and persons, except in those above mentioned; this diæresis is to cause the *a* and *i* to be pronounced as two syllables.

MOURIR *to die.*

-A- Mourir.	-C- Mourant.	-E- Mort.
-F- Je meurs, nous mourons	tu meurs, vous mourez,	il meurt, ils meurent.
-H- Je mourais, nous mourions,	tu mourais, vous mouriez,	il mourait, ils mouraient.
-J- Je mourus, nous mourûmes,	tu mourus, vous mourûtes,	il mourut, ils moururent.
-L- Je mourrai, nous mourrons,	tu mourras, vous mourrez,	il mourra, ils mourront.
-N- Je mourrais, nous mourrions,	tu mourrais, vous mourriez,	il mourrait, ils mourraient.
-P- mourons,	meurs, mourez,	qu'il meure, qu'ils meurent.
Q- Que je meure, que nous mourions,	que tu meures, que vous mouriez,	qu'il meure, qu'ils meurent.
S- Que je mourusse, que nous mourussions,	que tu mourusses, que vous mourussiez,	qu'il mourût, qu'ils mourussent

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with ETRE, *to be*.
Conjugated after the same manner, SE MOURIR, *to be dying*

OUIR *to hear.*

This verb, (*defective*) can only be used in -A- the present of the infinitive, *ouïr*, to hear; in -J- the preterit definite, *j'ouïs*, I heard; *il ouït*, he heard; in -S- the imperfect of the subjunctive, *que j'ouïsse*, that I might hear; *qu'il ouït*, that he might hear; and in its compound tenses, which are formed with the simple tenses of AVOIR, *to have*, and its past participle *ouï*, as *j'ai ouï*, I have heard, *tu as ouï*, &c.

OUVRIR *to open.*

A- Ouvrir.	-C- Ouvrant.	-E- Ouvvert.
-F- J'ouvre, nous ouvrons,	tu ouvres, vous ouvrez,	il ouvre, ils ouvrent.
-H- J'ouvrais, nous ouvriions,	tu ouvrais, vous ouvriez,	il ouvrait, ils ouvraient.
-J- J'ouvris, nous ouvriîmes,	tu ouvris, vous ouvriîtes,	il ouvrit, ils ouvrirent.
-L- J'ouvrirai, nous ouvririons,	tu ouvriras, vous ouvrirez,	il ouvrira, ils ouvriront.
-N- J'ouvrirais, nous ouvririons,	tu ouvrirais, vous ouvririez,	il ouvrirait, ils ouvriraient.
-P- ouvrons,	ouvrez, ouvrez,	qu'il ouvre, qu'ils ouvrent.
-Q- Que j'ouvre, que nous ouvriions,	que tu ouvres, que vous ouvriez,	qu'il ouvre, qu'ils ouvrent.
-S- Que j'ouvrise, que nous ouvririssions,	que tu ouvrisses, que vous ouvririssiez,	qu'il ouvrît, qu'ils ouvrissent.

Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugated after the same manner—.

Rouvrir, <i>to open again.</i>	Découvrir, <i>to discover.</i>
Entr'ouvrir, <i>to half open.</i>	Offrir, <i>to offer.</i>
Couvrir, <i>to cover.</i>	Mésoffrir, <i>to underbid</i>
Recouvrir, <i>to cover again.</i>	Souffrir <i>to suffer.</i>

SENTIR *to feel.*

-A- Sentir	-C- Sentant.	-F- Sentir.
F Je sens, nous sentons,	tu sens, vous sentez.	il sent, ils sentent.
-H- Je sentais, nous sentions,	tu sentais, vous sentiez,	il sentait, ils sentaient
J- Je sentis, nous sentîmes	tu sentis, vous sentîtes,	il sentit, ils sentirent.

-L- Je <i>sen tirai</i> , nous <i>sen tirons</i> ,	tu <i>sen tiras</i> , vous <i>sen tirez</i> ,	il <i>sen tira</i> . ils <i>sen tiront</i> ,
N- Je <i>sen tirais</i> , nous <i>sen tirions</i> ,	tu <i>sen tirais</i> , vous <i>sen tiriez</i> ,	il <i>sen tirait</i> , ils <i>sen tiraient</i> .
P- sen <i>tons</i> ,	sen <i>s</i> , sen <i>tez</i> ,	qu'il <i>sen te</i> , qu'ils <i>sen tent</i> .
Q- Que je <i>sen te</i> , que nous <i>sen tions</i> ,	que tu <i>sen tes</i> , que vous <i>sen tiez</i> ,	qu'il <i>sen te</i> , qu'ils <i>sen tent</i> .
s- Que je <i>sen tisse</i> , que nous <i>sen tissions</i> ,	que tu <i>sen tisses</i> , que vous <i>sen tissiez</i> ,	qu'il <i>sen tit</i> , qu'ils <i>sen tissent</i> .

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Consen <i>tir</i> , <i>to consent, to agree</i> .	Se ressen <i>tir</i> , <i>to feel still</i> .
Pressen <i>tir</i> , <i>to foresee</i> .	Se repen <i>tir</i> , <i>to repent</i> .
Ressen <i>tir</i> , <i>to resent, to feel still</i> .	
Men <i>tir</i> , <i>to lie</i> .	Par <i>tir</i> , <i>to set out, to depart</i> .
Démen <i>tir</i> , <i>to give the lie, to be-</i> [<i>lie, to contradict</i>].	Repar <i>tir</i> , <i>to set out again</i> .
Repar <i>tir</i> , <i>to reply</i> .	Sor <i>tir</i> , <i>to go out</i> .
	Ressor <i>tir</i> , <i>to go out again</i> .

The Compound Tenses of the first six of the above verbs, are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Those of SE RESSENTIR and SE REPENTIR, as all other pronominal verbs, are conjugated with ETRE, *to be*.

And those of PARTIR, REPARTIR, SORTIR, and RESSORTIR, sometimes with AVOIR, sometimes with ETRE.

SERVIR *to serve*

A- Ser <i>vir</i> .	-C- Ser <i>vant</i> .	-E- Ser <i>vi</i> .
-F- Je ser <i>s</i> , nous ser <i>vons</i> ,	tu ser <i>s</i> , vous ser <i>vez</i> ,	il ser <i>t</i> , ils ser <i>vent</i> .
-H- Je servais, nous servions,	tu servais, vous serviez,	il servait, ils servaient.
-J- Je servis, nous servîmes,	tu servis, vous servîtes,	il servit, ils servirent.
-L- Je servirai, nous servirons,	tu serviras, vous servirez,	il servira, ils serviront.
-N- Je servirais, nous servirions,	tu servirais, vous serviriez,	il servirait, ils serviraient.
-P- ser <i>vons</i> ,	ser <i>s</i> , ser <i>vez</i> ,	qu'il ser <i>ve</i> , qu'ils ser <i>vent</i>

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-Q- Que je <i>serve</i> ,	que tu <i>ser ves</i> ,	qu'il <i>serve</i> ,
que nous <i>servions</i> ,	que vous <i>serviez</i> ,	qu'ils <i>servent</i> ,
-S- Que je <i>ser visse</i> ,	que tu <i>servisses</i> ,	qu'il <i>servît</i> ,
que nous <i>servissions</i> ,	que vous <i>servissiez</i> ,	qu'ils <i>servissent</i> .

Conjugated after the same manner—

Desser *vir*, *to clear a table, to do an ill office to somebody.*
 Se *ser vir*, *to make use, to use.*

The Compound Tenses of SERVIR and DESSERVIR, are conjugated with AVOIR; those of SE SERVIR, with ETRE.

ASSERVIR, *to subject*, is regular, and conjugated like FINIR.

TENIR *to hold.*

-A- Tenir.	-C- Tenant.	-E- Tenu
-F- Je <i>tiens</i> ,	tu <i>tiens</i> ,	il <i>tient</i> ,
nous <i>tenons</i> ,	vous <i>tenez</i> ,	ils <i>tiennent</i> .
-II- Je <i>t enais</i> ,	tu <i>t enais</i> ,	il <i>t enait</i> ,
nous <i>t enions</i> ,	vous <i>t eniez</i> ,	ils <i>t enaient</i>
-J- Je <i>t ins</i> ,	tu <i>t ins</i> ,	il <i>t int</i> ,
nous <i>t inmes</i> ,	vous <i>t întes</i> ,	ils <i>t inrent</i> .
-L- Je <i>tiendrai</i> ,	tu <i>tiendras</i> ,	il <i>tiendra</i> ,
nous <i>tiendrons</i> ,	vous <i>tiendrez</i> ,	ils <i>tiendront</i> .
-N- Je <i>tiendrais</i> ,	tu <i>tiendrais</i> ,	il <i>tiendrait</i> ,
nous <i>tiendrions</i> ,	vous <i>tiendriez</i> ,	ils <i>tiendraient</i> .
-P- <i>t enons</i> ,	<i>t iens</i> ,	qu'il <i>t ienne</i> ,
	<i>t enez</i> ,	qu'ils <i>tiennent</i> .
-Q- Que je <i>t ienne</i> ,	que tu <i>t iennes</i> ,	qu'il <i>t ienne</i> ,
que nous <i>t enions</i> ,	que vous <i>t eniez</i> ,	qu'ils <i>tiennent</i> .
-S- Que je <i>t insse</i> ,	que tu <i>t insses</i> ,	qu'il <i>t înt</i> ,
que nous <i>t inssions</i> ,	que vous <i>t inssiez</i> ,	qu'ils <i>t inssent</i>

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have.*

Conjugate after the same manner—

*Appartenir, <i>to belong.</i>	Disconv enir, <i>to disagree.</i>
Av enir, <i>to happen.</i>	*Entret enir, <i>to entertain.</i>
*Circonv enir, <i>to circumvent.</i>	Interv enir, <i>to intervene.</i>
*Cont enir, <i>to contain.</i>	*Maintenir, <i>to maintain.</i>
*Contrevenir, <i>to contravene.</i>	Mésav enir, <i>to succeed ill.</i>
Conv enir, <i>to agree, to suit.</i>	*Obt enir, <i>to obtain.</i>
*Déprév enir, <i>to unprepossess.</i>	Parv enir, <i>to attain.</i>
*Dét enir, <i>to detain.</i>	*Prév enir, <i>to prevent, to inform.</i>
Dev enir, <i>to become.</i>	Prov enir, <i>to proceed from.</i>

Redev <i>enir</i> , to become again.	Se ressouv <i>enir</i> , to recollect.
*Ret <i>enir</i> , to retain.	Se souv <i>enir</i> , to remember.
Rev <i>enir</i> , to come again, [to come back.	*Subv <i>enir</i> , to relieve.
S'abst <i>enir</i> , to abstain.	Surv <i>enir</i> , to come unexpectedly.
*Sout <i>enir</i> , to sustain, to support.	V <i>enir</i> , to come.

Those of the above verbs, which are marked with an asterisk (*), are conjugated in their compound tenses, with AVOIR, *to have*, and the others, with ETRE, *to be*.

AVENIR, *to happen*, is only used in the third person singular, of -F- the present of the indicative, as *s'il avient*, if it happens.

PROVENIR, *to proceed from*, is employed in its third persons singular, and plural; as *cela provient de*, that proceeds from; *Tous ses malheurs proviennent de*, &c. all his misfortunes proceed from, &c.

VÊTIR *to clothe.*

-A- Vêt <i>ir</i> .	-C- Vêt <i>ant</i> .	-E- Vêt <i>u</i> .
-F- Je vêt <i>s</i> , nous vêt <i>ons</i> ,	tu vêt <i>s</i> , vous vêt <i>ez</i> ,	il vêt, ils vêt <i>ent</i> .
-H- Je vêt <i>ais</i> , nous vêt <i>ions</i> ,	tu vêt <i>ais</i> , vous vêt <i>iez</i> ,	il vêt <i>ait</i> , ils vêt <i>aient</i> .
-J- Je vêt <i>is</i> , nous vêt <i>îmes</i> ,	tu vêt <i>is</i> , vous vêt <i>îtes</i> ,	il vêt <i>it</i> , ils vêt <i>irent</i> .
-L- Je vêt <i>irai</i> , nous vêt <i>irons</i> ,	tu vêt <i>iras</i> , vous vêt <i>irez</i> ,	il vêt <i>ira</i> , ils vêt <i>iront</i> .
-N- Je vêt <i>irais</i> , nous vêt <i>irions</i> ,	tu vêt <i>irais</i> , vous vêt <i>iriez</i> ,	il vêt <i>irait</i> , ils vêt <i>iraient</i> .
-P- vêt <i>ons</i> ,	vêt <i>s</i> , vêt <i>ez</i> ,	qu'il vêt <i>e</i> , qu'ils vêt <i>ent</i> .
-Q- Que je vêt <i>e</i> , que nous vêt <i>ions</i> ,	que tu vêt <i>es</i> , que vous vêt <i>iez</i> ,	qu'il vêt <i>e</i> , qu'ils vêt <i>ent</i> .
-S- Que je vêt <i>isse</i> , que nous vêt <i>issions</i> ,	que tu vêt <i>isses</i> , que vous vêt <i>issiez</i> ,	qu'il vêt <i>ît</i> , qu'il vêt <i>issent</i> .

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.
Conjugated after the same manner—

Revêt <i>ir</i> , to clothe.	Se vêt <i>ir</i> , to dress, or clothe one's
Dévêt <i>ir</i> , to strip, to undress.	[self Se dévêt <i>ir</i> , to divest one's self

The Compound Tenses of *Se vêtir*, and *Se dévêtir*, are conjugated with ETRE *to be*; as all other pronominal verbs are.

Irregular, Defective, and Unipersonal Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

AVOIR *to have.*

This verb, (*active and auxiliary*) is one of the most irregular. See its conjugation, page 10.

RAVOIR *to have again.*

This verb, (*active and defective*) is only used in -A- the present of the infinitive.

Y AVOIR *there to be.*

This verb, (*unipersonal*) is conjugated, page 20.

S'ASSEOIR *to sit down.*

-A- S'asseoir.	-C- S'asseyant.	-E- Assis
-F- Je m'assieds, nous nous asseyons,	tu t'assieds, vous vous asseyez,	il s'assied, ils s'asseyent, or ils s'asseient.
-H- Je m'asseyais, nous nous asseyions,	tu t'asseyais, vous vous asseyiez,	il s'asseyait, ils s'asseyaient.
-J- Je m'assis, nous nous assîmes,	tu t'assis, vous vous assîtes,	il s'assit, ils s'assirent.
-L- Je m'asseyerai, or je m'asseierai, or je m'assiérai, nous nous asseyerons, or nous nous asseierons, or nous nous assiérons,	tu t'asseyeras, tu t'asseieras, tu t'assiéras, vous vous asseyerez, vous vous asseierez, vous vous assiérez,	il s'asseyera, il s'asseiera, il s'assiéra, ils s'asseyeront, ils s'asseieront, ils s'assiéront.
-N- Je m'asseyerais, or je m'asseierais, or je m'assiérais, nous nous asseyerions, or nous nous asseierions, or nous nous assiérions,	tu t'asseyerais, tu t'asseierais, tu t'assiérais, vous vous asseyeriez, vous vous asseieriez, vous vous assiériez,	il s'asseyerait, il s'asseierait, il s'assiérait, ils s'asseyeraient, ils s'asseieraient, ils s'assiéraient.
-P- asseyons-nous,	assieds-toi, asseyez-vous,	qu'il s'asseye, or qu'il s'asseie. qu'ils s'asseyent, or qu'ils s'asseient.
q- Que je m'asseye, or que je m'asseie, que nous nous asseyions,	que tu t'asseyes, or que tu t'asseies, que vous vous asseyiez,	qu'il s'asseye, or qu'il s'asseie, qu'ils s'asseyent, or qu'ils s'asseient
s- Que je m'assisse, que nous nous assissions,	que tu t'assisses, que vous vous assissiez,	qu'il s'assît, qu'ils s'assissent.

Conjugated after the same manner, *SE RASSEOIR*, *to sit down again*.

The Compound Tenses of these two verbs, are conjugated with *ETRE*, *to be*; as all other pronominal verbs are.

Conjugate after the same manner, without the second pronoun, *me, te, se, &c.* *ASSEOIR*, *to set, or to lay something, or somebody down*.

The compound tenses are conjugated with *AVOIR*, *to have*.

The different ways of writing and pronouncing some of the tenses and persons of the above verbs, render them very difficult; particular attention must be paid to their conjugations. Of the three ways of writing and pronouncing, -L- the future, and -N- the conditional present; I would recommend the third as being the easiest, and I believe the most used.

Some Grammarians have imagined, to do away with the difficulties these verbs offer, even to French people, to conjugate them as follows—

S'ASSOIR

to sit down.

-A- S'asseoir.

-C- S'assoyant.

-E- Assis.

-F- Je m'assois,
nous nous assoyons,

tu t'assois,
vous vous assoyez,

il s'assoit,
ils s'assoient.

-H- Je m'assoyais,
nous nous assoyions,

tu t'assoyais,
vous vous assoyiez,

il s'assoyait,
ils s'assoyaient

-J- Je m'assis,
nous nous assîmes,

tu t'assis,
vous vous assîtes,

il s'assit,
ils s'assirent.

-L- Je m'assoirai,
nous nous assoirons,

tu t'assoiras,
vous vous assoirez,

il s'assoira,
ils s'assoiront.

-N- Je m'assoirais,
nous nous assoirions,

tu t'assoirais,
vous vous assoiriez,

il s'assoirait,
ils s'assoiraient.

-P-
assoyons-nous,

assois-toi,
assoyez-vous,

qu'il s'assoie,
qu'ils s'assoient

-Q- Que je m'assoie,
que nous nous assoyions,

que tu t'assoies,
que vous vous assoyiez,

qu'il s'assoie,
qu'ils s'assoient.

-S- que je m'assisse,
que nous nous assissions,

que tu t'assisses,
que vous vous assissiez.

qu'il s'assît,
qu'ils s'assissent.

It is certain that this way of conjugating the above, is much more convenient; and I should like to recommend it; but although much used in some parts of France, it is not yet generally received as correct by most of those of the Old School—who in every country seem to be opposed to every thing that can facilitate knowledge, lest we should now acquire in a *short* time, and with *little* trouble, what has cost them *much* time and *great* trouble.

CHOIR

to fall.

This verb is not used, except in -A- the present of the infinitive

DÉCHOIR

to decay.

This verb is seldom used, except in -A- the present of the infinitive, and in its compound tenses, which are conjugated sometimes with ETRE, sometimes with AVOIR.

ECHOIR

to fall to, to expire, to be due, to fall due.

This verb is only used in the third person of -F- present of the indicative, *il échoit*, sometimes pronounced *il échet*; in -J- *il échut*; in -L- *il écherra*; in -N- *il écherrait*; in -S- *qu'il échût*, &c. in -A- *échoir*; in -C- *échéant*; in -B- *échu*; and in the compound tenses, which are conjugated sometimes with AVOIR, and sometimes with ETRE.

FALLOIR

to be necessary.

-F- Il faut,	<i>it is necessary.</i>
-H- Il fallait,	<i>it was necessary.</i>
-J- Il fallut,	<i>it was necessary.</i>
-L- Il faudra,	<i>it shall or will be necessary.</i>
-N- Il faudrait,	<i>it should, would, could, or might be necessary</i>
P- (none)	
Q- Qu'il faille,	<i>that it may be necessary.</i>
S- Qu'il fallût,	<i>that it might be necessary.</i>

The Compound Tenses of this verb, (*unipersonal and defective*) are formed by the addition of its participle past, *fallu*, to the third person singular of the verb AVOIR, as *il a fallu*, it has been necessary, &c.

The expressions, *I must, he must, we must, you must, they must*, &c. are rendered by *il must that I—it must that he*, &c. the verb which follows is put in the subjunctive mood, and in the person indicated by the personal pronoun, which is before *must*, in the English; as *I must write—Il faut que j'écrive*; *you must drink—il faut que vous buviez*, &c. we say also, *il me faut écrire, il vous faut boire*.

MOUVOIR

to move.

A- Mouvoir.	-C- Mouvant.	-E- Mu.
-F- Je meus, nous mouvons,	tu meus, vous mouvez,	il meut, ils meuvent.
-H- Je mouvais, nous mouvions,	tu mouvais, vous moviez,	il mouvait, ils mouvaiient.
-J- Je mus, nous mûmes,	tu mus, vous mûtes,	il mut, ils murent.
-L- Je mouvrai, nous mouvrons,	tu movras, vous movrez,	il mouvra, ils mouvront.

-N- Je mouvrais, nous mouvriions,	tu mouvrais, vous mouvriez,	il mouvrait, ils mouvraient.
-P- mouvons,	meus, mouvez,	qu'il meuve, qu'ils meuvent.
-Q- Que je meuve, que nous mouvions,	que tu meuves, que vous movriez,	qu'il meuve, qu'ils meuvent.
-S- Que je musse, que nous mussions,	que tu musses, que vous mussiez,	qu'il mût, qu'ils mussent.

This verb is very little used, except in -A- the present of the infinitive.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

The object in giving, here, all its tenses, is to have a model. for-

Emouvoir, <i>to move.</i>		S'émouvoir, <i>to be concerned.</i>
Promouvoir, <i>to promote.</i>		

which are conjugated like it. The compound tenses of *S'émouvoir*, are conjugated with ÊTRE.

Promouvoir, is only used in -A- the present of the infinitive, and in the compound tenses.

PLEUVOIR *to rain.*

-A- Pleuvoir,	<i>to rain.</i>
-C- Pleuvant,	<i>raining.</i>
-E- Plu,	<i>rained.</i>
-F- Il pleut,	<i>it rains, does rain, or is raining.</i>
-H- Il pleuvait,	<i>it rained, did rain, or was raining.</i>
-J- Il plut,	<i>it rained or did rain.</i>
-L- Il pleuvra,	<i>it will rain.</i>
-N- Il pleuvrait,	<i>it would rain.</i>
-P- (none.)	
-Q- Qu'il pleuve,	<i>that it may rain.</i>
-S- Qu'il plût,	<i>that it might rain.</i>

The compound tenses, of the above *unipersonal* verb, are formed by the addition of -E- its participle passive, *plu*, to the third person singular of the simple tenses of AVOIR; as *il a plu*, it has rained, &c.

POURVOIR *to provide.*

-A- Pourvoir.	-C- Pourvoyant.	-E- Pourvu.
-F- Je pourvois, nous pourvoyons,	tu pourvois, vous pourvoyez,	il pourvoit, ils pourvoient.
-H- Je pourvoyais, nous pourvoyions,	tu pourvoyais, vous pourvoyiez	il pourvoyait, ils pourvoaient.

-J- Je pourvus, nous pourvûmes,	tu pourvus, vous pourvûtes,	il pourvut, ils pourvurent
L- Je pourvoirai, nous pourvoirons,	tu pourvoiras, vous pourvoirez,	il pourvoira, ils pourvoiront.
-N- Je pourvoirais, nous pourvoirions,	tu pourvoirais, vous pourvoiriez,	il pourvoirait, ils pourvoiraient.
P- pourvoyons,	pourvois, pourvoyez,	qu'il pourvoie, qu'ils pourvoient.
Q- Que je pourvoie, que nous pourvoyions,	que tu pourvoies, que vous pourvoyiez,	qu'il pourvoie, qu'ils pourvoient.
S- Que je pourvusse, que nous pourvussions,	que tu pourvusses, que vous pourvussiez,	qu'il pourvût, qu'ils pourvussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Pouvoir *to be able*.

A- Pouvoir.	-C- Pouvant.	-E- Pu.
F- Je puis <i>or</i> je peux, nous pouvons,	tu peux, vous pouvez,	il peut, ils peuvent.
A- Je pouvais, nous pouvions,	tu pouvais, vous pouviez,	il pouvait, ils pouvaient.
-J- Je pus, nous pûmes,	tu pus, vous pûtes,	il put, ils purent.
L- Je pourrai, nous pourrons,	tu pourras, vous pourrez,	il pourra, ils pourront.
N- Je pourrais, nous pourrions,	tu pourrais, vous pourriez,	il pourrait, ils pourraient.
P-	(none)	
Q- Que je puisse, que nous puissions,	que tu puisse, que vous puissiez,	qu'il puisse, qu'ils puissent.
S- Que je pusse, que nous pussions,	que tu pusses, que vous pussiez,	qu'il pût, qu'ils pussent.

Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Savoir *to know*.

A- Savoir.	-C- Sachant.	-E- Su.
F- Je sais, nous savons,	tu sais, vous savez,	il sait, ils savent.
H- Je savais, nous savions,	tu savais, vous saviez,	il savait, ils savaient.
J- Je sus, nous sûmes	tu sus, vous sûtes,	il sut, ils surent.

-L- Je saurai, nous saurons,	tu sauras, vous saurez,	il saura, ils sauront.
N- Je saurais, nous saurions,	tu saurais, vous sauriez,	il saurait, ils sauraient.
-P- sachons,	sache, sachez,	qu'il sache, qu'ils sachent.
-Q- Que je sache, que nous sachions,	que tu saches, que vous sachiez,	qu'il sache, qu'ils sachent.
-S- Que je susse, que nous sussions,	que tu susses, que vous sussiez,	qu'il sût, qu'ils sussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with *Avoir*, *to have*.

Savoir, to know; must not be confounded with *Connaitre*, to know. *Connaitre*, is mostly used, in the sense of, *to be acquainted with* and *Savoir*, in other circumstances.

SEOIR

to fit, to become, to fit well.

-A- Seoir.	-C- Seyant.	-E- Sis.	
-E- Il sied,	<i>it fits.</i>	ils siéent,	<i>they fit.</i>
-H- Il seyait,	<i>it fitted.</i>	ils seyaient,	<i>they fitted.</i>
-J-	(none)		
-L- Il siéra,	<i>it will fit.</i>	ils siéront,	<i>they will fit.</i>
-N- Il siérait,	<i>it would fit.</i>	ils siéraient,	<i>they would fit.</i>
-P-	(none)		
-Q- Qu'il siée,	<i>that it may fit.</i>	qu'ils siéent,	<i>that they may fit.</i>
-S-	(none)		

This verb, which is only employed in the third person of singular, and of the plural, of some tenses, has no compound tenses.

SURSEOIR

to reprieve, to put off

This verb is seldom used, except in -A- the present infinitive.

VALOIR

to be worth.

-A- Valoir.	-C- Valant.	-E- Vaut.
-F- Je vauz, nous valons,	tu vauz, vous valez,	il vaut, ils valent.
-H- Je valais, nous valions,	tu valais, vous valiez,	il valait, ils valaient.
-J- Je valus, nous valûmes,	tu valus, vous valûtes,	il valut, ils valurent.

-L- Je vaudrai, nous vaudrons,	tu vaudras, vous vaudrez,	il vaudra, ils vaudront.
-N- Je vaudrais, nous vaudrions,	tu vaudrais, vous vaudriez,	il vaudrait, ils vaudraient.
-P- valons,	vaux, valez,	qu'il vaille, qu'ils vaillent.
-Q- Que je vaille, que nous valions,	que tu vailles, que vous valiez,	qu'il vaille, qu'ils vaillent.
-S- Que je valusse, que nous valussions,	que tu valusses, que vous valussiez,	qu'il valût, qu'ils valussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugated after the same manner—

Re valoir, *to return like for like*. | Pré valoir, *to prevail*.
 Equi valoir, *to be equivalent*.

This last, makes in -Q- the subjunctive, *que je prévale, que tu prévalues, qu'il prévale, que nous prévalions, que vous prévaliez, qu'ils prévalent*.

VOIR *to see*

-A- Voir.	-C- Voyant.	-E- Vu.
-F- Je vois, nous voyons,	tu vois, vous voyez,	il voit, ils voient.
-H- Je voyais, nous voyions,	tu voyais, vous voyiez,	il voyait, ils voyaient.
-J- Je vis, nous vîmes,	tu vis, vous vîtes,	il vit. ils virent.
-L- Je verrai, nous verrons,	tu verras, vous verrez,	il verra, ils verront.
-N- Je verrais, nous verrions,	tu verrais, vous verriez,	il verrait, ils verraient.
-P- voyons,	vois, voyez,	qu'il voie, qu'ils voient.
-Q- Que je voie, que nous voyions,	que tu voies, que vous voyiez,	qu'il voie, qu'ils voient.
-S- Que je visse, que nous vissions,	que tu visses, que vous vissiez,	qu'il vît, qu'ils vissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Re voir, *to see again*. | Entre voir, *to have a glimpse of*.

PRÉ VOIR

to foresee.

This verb is conjugated like VOIR, *to see*, except in -L- the future, and in -N- the present of the conditional.

-L- Je prévoirai, nous prévoirons,	tu prévoiras, vous prévoirez,	il prévoira, ils prévoiront.
-N- Je prévoirais, nous prévoirions,	tu prévoirais, vous prévoiriez,	il prévoirait, ils prévoiraient

VOULOIR

to be willing.

-A- Vouloir	-C- Voulant,	-E- Voulu,
F- Je veux, nous voulons,	tu veux, vous voulez,	il veut, ils veulent.
-H- Je voulais, nous voulions,	tu voulais, vous vouliez,	il voulait, ils voulaient.
-J- Je voulus, nous voulûmes,	tu voulus, vous voulûtes,	il voulut, ils voulurent.
-L- Je voudrai, nous voudrons,	tu voudras, vous voudrez,	il voudra, ils voudront.
N- Je voudrais, nous voudrions,	tu voudrais, vous voudriez,	il voudrait, ils voudraient.
P-	veuillez,	(<i>is the only person</i>)
Q- Que je veuille, que nous voulions,	que tu veuilles, que vous vouliez,	qu'il veuille, qu'ils veuillent.
-S- Que je voulusse, que nous voulussions,	que tu voulusses, que vous voulussiez, with avoir.	qu'il voulût, qu'ils voulussent

Irregular, Defective, and Unpersonal Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

BATTRE

to beat

B- Battre.	-C- Battant.	-E- Battu.
F- Je bats, nous battons,	tu bats, vous battez,	'l bat, ils battent.
H- Je battais, nous battions,	tu battais, vous battiez,	il battait, ils battaient.
-J- Je battis, nous battîmes,	tu battis, vous battîtes,	il battit, ils battirent.
L- Je battrai, nous battons,	tu battras, vous battrez,	il battra, ils battront

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-N- Je battrais, nous battrions,	tu battrais, vous battriez,	il battrait, ils battraient.
-P- battons,	bats, battez,	qu'il batte, qu'ils battent.
-Q- Que je batte, que nous battions,	que tu battes, que vous battiez,	qu'il batte, qu'ils battent.
-S- Que je battisse, que nous battissions,	que tu battisses, que vous battissiez,	qu'il battît, qu'ils battissent.

The compound tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

A battre, *to pull down*.

Com battre, *to fight*.

Dé battre, *to debate*.

Ra battre, *to pull down again*,
[*to abate*.]

Re battre, *to beat again*.

S'é battre, *to make or be merry*.

Se dé battre, *to struggle*.

The compound tenses of *S'ébattre*, and *Se débattre*, are conjugated with ETRE, *to be*.

BOIRE *to drink*.

-A- Boire.	-C- Buvant.	-E- Bu.
-F- Je bois, nous buvons,	tu bois, vous buvez,	il boit, ils boivent.
-H- Je buvais, nous buvions,	tu buvais, vous buviez,	il buvait, ils buvaient.
-J- Je bus, nous bûmes,	tu bus, vous bûtes,	il but, ils burent.
-L- Je boirai, nous boirons,	tu boiras, vous boirez,	il boira, ils boiront.
-N- Je boirais, nous boirions,	tu boirais, vous boiriez,	il boirait, ils boiraient.
-P- buvons,	bois, buvez,	qu'il boive, qu'ils boivent.
-Q- Que je boive que nous buvions,	que tu boive, que vous buviez,	qu'il boive, qu'ils boivent.
-S- Que je busse, que nous bussions,	que tu bussess, que vous bussiez,	qu'il bât, qu'ils bussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner, RE BOIRE, *to drink again*.

CLORE *to close.*

A- Clore.	(none)	-E- Clos.
F- Je clos,	tu clos,	il clot.
L- Je clorai, nous clorons,	tu cloras, vous clorez,	il clora, ils cloront.
-N- Je clorais, nous clorions,	tu clorais, vous cloriez,	il clorait ils cloraient.

This verb, (*defective*) is only used in the above few tenses and persons, and in all the compound tenses, which are formed with AVOIR, *to have*. Some write this verb with double *r*

Conjugated after the same manner, EN CLORE, *to enclose*.

CONCLURE *to conclude*

A- Conclure.	-C- Concluant.	-E- Conclu.
-F- Je conclus, nous concluons,	tu conclus, vous concluez,	il conclut, ils concluent.
-H- Je concluais, nous concluions,	tu concluais, vous concluïez,	j' concluait, ils concluiaient.
J- Je conclus, nous conclûmes,	tu conclus, vous conclûtes,	il conclut, ils conclurent.
L- Je conclurai, nous conclurons,	tu concluras, vous conclurez,	il conclura, ils concluront.
-N- Je conclurais, nous conclurions,	tu conclurais, vous concluriez,	il conclurait, ils concluraient.
-P- concluons,	conclus, concluez,	qu'il conclue, qu'ils concluent.
-Q- Que je conclue, que nous concluions,	que tu conclues, que vous concluïez,	qu'il conclue, qu'ils concluent.
-S- Que je conclusse, que nous conclusions,	que tu conclusses, que vous conclussiez,	qu'il conclût, qu'ils conclussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugated after the same manner, EXCLURE, *to exclude*

CONFIRE *to pickle.*

A- Confire.	-C- Confisant.	-E- Conf it.
F- Je confis, nous conf isons,	tu confis, vous conf isez,	il conf it, ils conf isent.
-H- Je conf isais, nous conf isions,	tu conf isais, vous conf isiez,	il conf isait, ils conf isaient

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-J- Je <i>confis</i> , nous <i>confîmes</i> ,	tu <i>confis</i> , vous <i>confîtes</i> ,	il <i>confit</i> , ils <i>confirent</i> .
-L- Je <i>confirai</i> , nous <i>confirons</i> ,	tu <i>confiras</i> , vous <i>confirez</i> ,	il <i>confira</i> , ils <i>confiront</i> .
-N- Je <i>confirais</i> , nous <i>confirions</i> ,	tu <i>confirais</i> , vous <i>confiriez</i> ,	il <i>confirait</i> , ils <i>confiraient</i> .
-P- confisons,	<i>confis</i> , <i>confisez</i> ,	qu'il <i>confise</i> , qu'ils <i>confisent</i> .
-Q- Que je <i>confise</i> , que nous <i>confisions</i> ,	que tu <i>confises</i> , que vous <i>confissiez</i> ,	qu'il <i>confise</i> , qu'ils <i>confisent</i> .
-S- Que je <i>confisse</i> , que nous <i>confissions</i> ,	que tu <i>confisses</i> , que vous <i>confissiez</i> ,	qu'il <i>confît</i> , qu'ils <i>confissent</i> .

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Suffire, *to suffice*. | Circoncire, *to circumcise*

COUDRE *to sew*

A- Coudre.	-C- Cousant.	-R- Cousu.
F- Je couds, nous cousons,	tu couds, vous cousez,	il coud, ils cousent.
-H- Je cousais, nous cousions,	tu cousais, vous cousiez,	il cousait, ils cousaient.
-J- Je cousis, nous cousîmes,	tu cousis, vous cousîtes,	il cousit, ils cousirent.
-L- Je coudrai, nous coudrons,	tu coudras, vous coudrez,	il coudra, ils coudront.
-N- Je coudrais, nous coudrions,	tu coudrais, vous coudriez,	il coudrait, ils coudraient.
-P- cousons,	couds, cousez,	qu'il couse, qu'ils cousent.
-Q- Que je couse, que nous cousions,	que tu couses que vous cousiez,	qu'il couse, qu'ils cousent.
-S- Que je cousisse, que nous cousissions	que tu cousisses, que vous cousissiez,	qu'il cousît, qu'ils cousissent

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Dé coudre, *to rip* | Re coudre, *to sew again*

CROIRE *to believe.*

A- Croire.	-C- Crovant.	-E- Cru.
-F- Je crois, nous croyons,	tu crois, vous croyez,	il croit, ils croient.
-H- Je croyais, nous croyions,	tu croyais, vous croyiez,	il croyait, ils croyaient.
-J- Je crus, nous crûmes,	tu crus, vous crûtes,	il crut, ils crurent.
-L- Je croirai, nous croirons,	tu croiras, vous croirez,	il croira, ils croiront.
-N- Je croirais nous croirions,	tu croirais, vous croiriez,	il croirait, ils croiraient.
-P- croyons,	crois, croyez,	qu'il croie, qu'ils croient.
-Q- Que je croie, que nous croyions,	que tu croies, que vous croyiez,	qu'il croie, qu'ils croient.
-S- Que je crusse, que nous crussions,	que tu crusses, que vous crussiez,	qu'il crût, qu'ils crussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*
 Accroire, *to make one believe, to impose upon one,*

Is only used in -A- the present of the infinitive with the verb *Faire*,
 which serves as an auxiliary.

CROÎTRE *to grow.*

-A- Croître.	-C- Croissant.	-E- Crû.
-F- Je crois, nous croissons,	tu crois, vous croissez,	il croît, ils croissent.
-H- Je croissais, nous croissions,	tu croissais, vous croissiez,	il croissait, ils croissaient.
-J- Je crûs, nous crûmes,	tu crûs, vous crûtes,	il crût, ils crurent.
-L- Je croîtrai, nous croîtrons,	tu croîtras, vous croîtrez,	il croîtra, ils croîtront.
-N- Je croîtrais, nous croîtrions,	tu croîtrais, vous croîtriez,	il croîtrait, ils croîtraient.
-P- croissons,	crois, croissez,	qu'il croisse, qu'ils croissent.
-Q- Que je croisse, que nous croissions,	que tu croisses, que vous croissiez,	qu'il croisse, qu'ils croissent.
-S- Que je crûsse, que nous crûssions,	que tu crûsses, que vous crûssiez,	qu'il crût, qu'ils crûssent.

The compound tenses are conjugated sometimes, with *AVOIR*, sometimes with *ETRE*; with *AVOIR*, when it expresses the action of growing, and with *ETRE*, when it denotes the state in which one is.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Ac croître, to increase. | *Dé croître, to decrease.*

DIRE *to say*

A- Dire.	-c- Disant.	-E- Dit.
-F- Je dis, nous disons,	tu dis, vous dites,	il dit, ils disent.
-H- Je disais, nous disions,	tu disais, vous disiez,	il disait, ils disaient.
J- Je dis, nous dûmes,	tu dis, vous dites,	il dit, ils dirent.
-L- Je dirai, nous dirons,	tu diras, vous direz,	il dira, ils diront.
-N- Je dirais, nous dirions,	tu dirais, vous diriez,	il dirait, ils diraient.
-P- disons,	dis, dites,	qu'il dise, qu'ils disent.
-Q- Que je dise, que nous disions,	que tu dises, que vous disiez,	qu'il dise, qu'ils disent.
-S- Que je disse, que nous dissions,	que tu disses, que vous dissiez,	qu'il dît, qu'ils dissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with *AVOIR*, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner, *RE DIRE*, *to say again*.

The following verbs—

Contre dire, <i>to contradict.</i>	Mé dire, <i>to slander.</i>
Dé dire, <i>to disown.</i>	Pré dire, <i>to foretell.</i>
Inter dire, <i>to interdict.</i>	Se dé dire, <i>to recant.</i>
Mau dire, <i>to curse.</i>	

are also conjugated like *Dire*, except in the second person plural of -F- the indicative present, and of -P- the imperative, in which they make

Contre disez	Mau dissez. Mé disez.
Dé disez.	Pré disez.
Inter disez.	Dé disez.

Mau dire, takes two *s*'s in -c-, *maudissant*; in the three persons plural of -F-, *nous maudissons*, *vous maudissez*, *ils maudissent*; in all the persons of -H-, *je maudissais*, &c.; in the third person singular, and in the three persons plural, of -P-, *qu'il maudisse*, *que nous maudissons* &c.; and also in the three persons plural, of -Q-, *que nous maudissions*, &c.; in its other persons and tenses it is conjugated like *DIRE*

ÉCLORE

to hatch, to blow, to open.

A- Éclore.	(none)	-E- Éclos.
-F- Il éclot,		ils éclosent.
-H-	(none)	
-J-	(none)	
-L- Il éclora,		ils éclosent.
-N- Il éclosait,		ils éclosaient.
-P-	(none)	
-Q- Qu'il éclosse,		qu'ils éclosent.
-S-	(none)	

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*

ÉCRIRE

to write.

-A- Écr ire.	-C- Écr ivant	-E- Écr it.
-F- J'écr is, nous écr ivons,	tu écr it, vous écr ivez,	il écr it, ils écr ivent.
-H- J'écr ivais, nous écr ivions,	tu écr ivais, vous écr iviez,	il écr ivait, ils écr ivaient.
-J- J'écr ivis, nous écr ivîmes.	tu écr ivis, vous écr ivîtes,	il écr ivit, ils écr ivirent.
-L- J'écr irai, nous écr irons,	tu écr iras, vous écr irez,	il écr ira. ils écr iront.
-N- J'écr irais, nous écr irions,	tu écr irais, vous écr iriez,	il écr irait, ils écr iraient.
-P-	écr is, écr ivez,	qu'il écr ive, qu'ils écr ivent.
-Q- Que j'écr ive, que nous écr ivions,	que tu écr ives, que vous écr iviez,	qu'il écr ive, qu'ils écr ivent.
-S- Que j'écr ivisse, que nous écr ivissions,	que tu écr ivisses, que vous écr ivissiez,	qu'il écr ivît, qu'ils écr ivissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Circonscrire,	<i>to circumscribe.</i>	Proscrire,	<i>to proscribe.</i>
Décrire,	<i>to describe.</i>	Récrire,	<i>to write again</i>
Inscrire,	<i>to inscribe.</i>	Souscrire,	<i>to subscribe.</i>
Prescrire,	<i>to prescribe.</i>	Transcrire,	<i>to transcribe</i>

ÊTRE

to be.

See its conjugation, page 24.

FAIRE *to make, to do, to cause.*

A- Faire.	-C- Fesant.	-E- Fait.
F- Je fais, nous fesons,	tu fais, vous faites,	il fait, ils font.
H- Je fesais, nous fesions,	tu fesais, vous fesiez,	il fesait, ils fesaient.
J- Je fis, nous fîmes,	tu fis, vous fîtes,	il fit, ils firent
L- Je ferai, nous ferons,	tu feras, vous ferez,	il fera, ils feront.
-N- Je ferais, nous ferions,	tu ferais, vous feriez,	il ferait, ils feraient
-P- fesons,	fais, faites,	qu'il fasse, qu'ils fassent.
-Q- Que je fasse, que nous fassions,	que tu fasses, que vous fassiez,	qu'il fasse, qu'ils fassent.
-S- Que je fisse, que nous fissions,	que tu fisses, que vous fissiez,	qu'il fît, qu'ils fissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Contre faire, <i>to counterfeit,</i> [<i>to mimic.</i>]	Re faire, <i>to do again.</i>
Dé faire, <i>to undo.</i>	Satis faire, <i>to satisfy.</i>
Redé faire, <i>to undo again.</i>	Sur faire, <i>to ask to much.</i>

Observe, that in the spelling of this verb, I have adopted the orthography of most modern writers.

FRIRE *to fry.*

-A- Frire.	(none)	-E- Frit.
-F- Je fris,	tu fris,	il frit.
-L- Je frirai, nous frirons,	tu friras, vous frirez,	il frira, ils friront.
-N- Je frirais, nous fririons,	tu frirais, vous fririez,	il frirait, ils friraient.
-P-	fris.	

This verb, (*defective*) is only used in the above few persons and tenses; and in all the compound tenses, which are formed with AVOIR.

To supply the persons and tenses which are wanting, we use the different tenses of FAIRE, *to make*, with the infinitive present of FRIRE; as *nous fesons frire, vous faites frire, ils font frire, &c.*

JOINDRE

to join.

-A- Joi ndre.	-C- Joi gnant.	-E- Joi nt.
-F- Je joi ns, nous joi gnons,	tu joi ns, vous joi gnez,	il joi nt, ils joi gnent.
-H- Je joi gnais, nous joi gnions,	tu joi gnais, vous joi gniez,	il joi gnait, ils joi gnaient.
-J- Je joi gnis, nous joi gnîmes,	tu joi gnis, vous joi gnîtes,	il joi gnit, ils joi gnirent.
-L- Je joi ndrai, nous joi ndrions,	tu joi ndras, vous joi ndrez,	il joi ndra, ils joi ndront.
-N- Je joi ndrais, nous joi ndrions,	tu joi ndrais, vous joi ndriez,	il joi ndrait, ils joi ndraient.
-P- joi gnons,	joi ns, joi gnez,	qu'il joi gne, qu'ils joi gnent.
-Q- Que je joi gne, que nous joi gnions,	que tu joi gnes, que vous joi gniez,	qu'il joi gne, qu'ils joi gnent.
-S- Que je joi gnisse, que nous joi gnissions,	que tu joi gnisses, que vous joi gnissiez,	qu'il joi gnit, qu'ils joi gnissent.

Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—all verbs, whose present of the infinitive ends

in { aindre	as	Crai ndre,	to fear.
eindre	as	Pei ndre,	to paint.
oindre	as	Poi ndre,	to dawn.

also.

Astrei ndre, to subject, to com-	Etei ndre, to put out, to extin-
[pel.]	[guish]
Attei ndre, to reach, to overtake.	Fei ndre, to feign, to pretend.
Cei ndre, to gird.	Plai ndre, to pity.
Contra i ndre, to constrain, to	Restrei ndre, to restrain.
[force.]	Tei ndre, to dye.
Enfrei ndre, to infringe.	

LIRE

to read.

-A- Lire.	-C- Lisant.	-E- Lu.
-F- Je lis, nous lisons,	tu lis, vous lisez,	il lit, ils lisent.
-H- Je lisais, nous lisions,	tu lisais, vous lisiez,	il lisait, ils lisaient.
-J- Je lus, nous lûmes,	tu lus, vous lûtes,	il lut, ils lurent.

-L- Je lirai, nous lirons,	tu liras, vous lirez,	il lira, ils liront.
-N- Je lirais, nous lirions,	tu lirais, vous liriez,	il lirait, ils liraient.
-P- lisons,	lis, lisez,	qu'il lise, qu'ils lisent.
-Q- Que je lise, que nous lisions,	que tu lises, que vous lisiez,	qu'il lise, qu'ils lisent.
-S- Que je lusse, que nous lussions,	que tu lusses, que vous lussiez,	qu'il lût, qu'ils lussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Re lire, *to read again.* I É lire, *to elect.*

METTRE *to put.*

-A- Mettre.	-C- Mettant.	-E- Mis.
-F- Je mets, nous mettons,	tu mets, vous mettez,	il met, ils mettent.
H- Je mettais, nous mettions,	tu mettais, vous mettiez,	il mettait, ils mettaient.
J- Je mis, nous mîmes,	tu mis, vous mîtes,	il mit, ils mirent.
-L- Je mettrai, nous mettrons,	tu mettras, vous mettrez,	il mettra, ils mettront.
N- Je mettrais, nous mettrions,	tu mettrais, vous mettriez,	il mettrait, ils mettraient.
P- mettons,	mets, mettez,	qu'il mette, qu'ils mettent.
-Q- Que je mette, que nous mettions,	que tu mettes, que vous mettiez,	qu'il mette, qu'ils mettent.
-S- Que je misse, que nous missions,	que tu misses, que vous missiez,	qu'il mît, qu'ils missent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Ad mettre, <i>to admit.</i>	Pro mettre, <i>to promise.</i>
Com mettre, <i>to commit.</i>	Re mettre, <i>to put again, to set</i>
Compro mettre, <i>to compromise.</i>	[<i>again, to replace.</i>]
De mettre, <i>to disjoint, to put</i>	Sou mettre, <i>to submit.</i>
[<i>out.</i>]	Trans mettre, <i>to transmit.</i>
O mettre, <i>to omit.</i>	Se dé mettre, <i>to resign.</i>
Per mettre, <i>to permit.</i>	S'entre mettre, <i>to interpose.</i>

The two last have their compound tenses conjugated with ÊTRE.

MOUDRE *to grind.*

-A- Moudre.	-C- Moulant.	-E- Moulu.
-F- Je mouds, nous moulons,	tu mouds, vous moulez,	il moud, ils moulent.
-H- Je moulais, nous moulions,	tu moulais, vous mouliez,	il moulait, ils moolaient.
-J- Je moulus, nous moulûmes,	tu moulus, vous moulûtes,	il moulut, ils moulurent.
-L- Je moudrai, nous moudrons,	tu moudras, vous moudrez,	il moudra, ils moudront.
-N- Je moudrais, nous moudrions,	tu moudrais, vous moudriez,	il moudrait, ils moudraient.
-P- moulons,	mouds, moulez,	qu'il moule, qu'ils moulent.
-Q- Que je moule, que nous moulions,	que tu moules, que vous mouliez,	qu'il moule, qu'ils moulent.
-S- Que je moulusse, que nous moulussions,	que tu moulusses, que vous moulussiez,	qu'il moulût, qu'ils moulussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugated after the same manner—

Re moudre, *to grind again*. | É moudre, *to grind, to whet*.

NAÎTRE *to be born.*

-A- Naître.	-C- Naissant.	-E- Né.
-F- Je nais, nous naissons,	tu nais, vous naissez,	il naît, ils naissent.
-H- Je naissais, nous naissions,	tu naissais, vous naissiez,	il naissait, ils naissaient.
-J- Je naquis, nous naquîmes,	tu naquis, vous naquîtes,	il naquit, ils naquirent.
-L- Je naîtrai, nous naîtrons,	tu naîtras, vous naîtrez,	il naîtra, ils naîtront.
-N- Je naîtrais, nous naîtrions,	tu naîtrais, vous naîtriez,	il naîtrait, ils naîtraient.
-P- naissons,	nais, naissiez,	qu'il naisse, qu'ils naissent.
-Q- Que je naisse, que nous naissions,	que tu naisse, que vous naissiez,	qu'il naisse, qu'ils naissent.
-S- Que je naquisse, que nous naquissions,	que tu naquisse, que vous naquissiez,	qu'il naquît, qu'ils naquissent.

The Compound tenses are conjugated with *ETRE*, *to be*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Re naître, to revive.

PAÎTRE to graze.

<i>-A- Paître.</i>	<i>-C- Paissant.</i>	<i>-E- Pu.</i>
<i>-F- Je pais, nous paissions,</i>	<i>tu pais, vous paisez,</i>	<i>il paît, ils paissent.</i>
<i>-H- Je paissais, nous paissions,</i>	<i>tu paissais, vous paissiez,</i>	<i>il paissait, ils paissaient.</i>
<i>-J- (none)</i>		
<i>-L- Je paîtrai, nous paîtrons,</i>	<i>tu paîtras, vous paîtrez,</i>	<i>il paîtra, ils paîtront.</i>
<i>-N- Je paîtrais, nous paîtrions,</i>	<i>tu paîtrais, vous paîtriez,</i>	<i>il paîtrait, ils paîtraient.</i>
<i>-P- pais, paissions,</i>	<i>paissiez,</i>	<i>qu'il paise, qu'ils paissent.</i>
<i>-Q- Que je paise, que nous paissions,</i>	<i>que tu paisses, que vous paissiez,</i>	<i>qu'il paise, qu'ils paissent.</i>
<i>-S (none)</i>		

This verb is very little used; it has no compound tenses.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Re paître, to feed. | Se re paître, to feed one's self.

These last two verbs, have a preterit definite, and an imperfect of the subjunctive.

<i>-J- Je repus, nous repûmes,</i>	<i>tu repus, vous repûtes,</i>	<i>il reput, ils repurent.</i>
<i>-S- Que je repusse, que nous repussions,</i>	<i>que tu repusses, que vous repussiez,</i>	<i>qu'il repût, qu'ils repussent.</i>

The compound tenses of *Repâître*, are conjugated with *AVOIR*, and those of *Se repâître*, with *ETRE*.

PARAÎTRE to appear.

<i>A- Par attre.</i>	<i>-G- Par aissant.</i>	<i>-E- Par u.</i>
<i>-F- Je par ais. nous par aissons,</i>	<i>tu par ais, vous par aissez,</i>	<i>il par aît, ils par aissent.</i>
<i>-H- Je par aissais, nous par aissions</i>	<i>tu par aissais, vous par aissiez,</i>	<i>il par aissait, ils par aissaient.</i>

-J- Je par <i>us</i> , nous par <i>ûmes</i> ,	tu par <i>us</i> , vous par <i>ûtes</i> ,	il par <i>ut</i> , ils par <i>urent</i> .
-L- Je par <i>aîtrai</i> , nous par <i>aîtrons</i> ,	tu par <i>aîtras</i> , vous par <i>aîtrez</i> ,	il par <i>aîtra</i> , ils par <i>aîtront</i> .
-N- Je par <i>aîtrais</i> , nous par <i>aîtrions</i> ,	tu par <i>aîtrais</i> , vous par <i>aîtriez</i> ,	il par <i>aîtrait</i> , ils par <i>aîtraient</i> .
-P- par <i>aissons</i> ,	par <i>ais</i> , par <i>aissez</i> ,	qu'il par <i>aise</i> , qu'ils par <i>aissent</i> .
-Q- Que je par <i>aise</i> , que nous par <i>aissions</i> ,	que tu par <i>aisses</i> , que vous par <i>aissiez</i> ,	qu'il par <i>aise</i> , qu'ils par <i>aissent</i> ,
-S- Que je par <i>usse</i> , que nous par <i>ussions</i> ,	que tu par <i>usses</i> , que vous par <i>ussiez</i> ,	qu'il par <i>ût</i> , qu'ils par <i>ussent</i> .

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugated after the same manner—

Appar *aître*, *to appear*.

Compar *aître*, *to appear*.

Conn *aître*, *to know*.

Dispar *aître*, *to disappear*.

Méconn *aître*, *to mistake, to*
[*forget, to neglect*.]

Reconn *aître*, *to recognize, to*
[*to know again*.

Repar *aître*, *to appear again*.

Se méconn *aître*, *to forget one's*
[*self*.

The compound tenses of the last verb, are conjugated with ÊTRE.

PLAIRE

to please.

-A- Pl *aire*.

-C- Pl *aisant*.

-E- Pl *u*.

-F- Je pl *ais*,
nous pl *aisons*,

tu pl *ais*,
vous pl *aisez*,

il pl *aît*,
ils pl *aient*.

-H- Je pl *aisais*,
nous pl *aissions*,

tu pl *aisais*,
vous pl *aisiez*,

il pl *aisait*,
ils pl *aisaient*.

-J- Je pl *us*,
nous pl *ûmes*,

tu pl *us*,
vous pl *ûtes*,

il pl *ut*,
ils pl *urent*.

-L- Je pl *airai*,
nous pl *airons*,

tu pl *airas*,
vous pl *airez*,

il pl *aira*,
ils pl *airont*.

-N- Je pl *airais*,
nous pl *airions*,

tu pl *airais*,
vous pl *airiez*,

il pl *airait*,
ils pl *airaient*.

-P-
pl *aisons*,

pl *ais*,
pl *aisez*,

qu'il pl *aise*,
qu'ils pl *aient*.

-Q- Que je pl *aise*,
que nous pl *aissions*,

que tu pl *aisez*,
que vous pl *aisiez*,

qu'il pl *aise*,
qu'ils pl *aient*.

-E- Que je pl *usse*,
que nous pl *ussions*,

que tu pl *usses*,
que vous pl *ussiez*,

qu'il pl *ût*,
qu'ils pl *ussent*.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*

Conjugated after the same manner—

Complaire, to humour, to please. | Se Taire, to forbear talking, to
 Déplaire, to displease. | [be silent, to hold one's tongue.
 Taire, to conceal, to keep secret.

The compound tenses of *Se Taire*, are conjugated with *ETRE*, to be

POINDRE to shoot forth, to dawn.

A- Poindre. -F- Il point. -L- Il poindra.

Are the only tenses and persons used.

PRENDRE to take.

A- Prendre,	-C- Prenant.	-E- Pris.
F- Je prends, nous prenons,	tu prends, vous prenez,	il prend, ils prennent.
H- Je prenais, nous prenions,	tu prenais, vous preniez,	il prenait, ils prenaient.
J- Je pris, nous primes,	tu pris, vous prîtes,	il prit, ils prirent.
L- Je prendrai, nous prendrons,	tu prendras, vous prendrez,	il prendra, ils prendront.
-N- Je prendrais, nous prendrions,	tu prendrais, vous prendriez,	il prendrait, ils prendraient.
-P- prenons,	prends, prenez,	qu'il prenne, qu'ils prennent.
-Q- Que je prenne, que nous prenions,	que tu prennes, que vous preniez,	qu'il prenne, qu'ils prennent.
-S- Que je prisse, que nous prissions,	que tu prisse, que vous prissiez,	qu'il prit, qu'ils prissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with *AVOIR*, to have
 Conjugate after the same manner—

Ap prendre, to learn.	Rap prendre, to learn again.
Com prendre, to comprehend, [to understand.	Re prendre, to take again, to [resume.
Dé prendre, to loosen, to dis- [engage.	Sur prendre, to surprise, to [deceive.
Désap prendre, to unlearn.	Se mé prendre, to mistake.
Entre prendre, to undertake.	S'é prendre, to be smitten.

The compound tenses of *Se méprendre*, and *S'éprendre*, are conjugated with *ETRE*, to be; *S'éprendre*, is used only in -E- the participle past, and in all the compound tenses

RÉDUIRE

to reduce.

-A- Rédui re.	-C- Rédui sant.	-E- Réduit.
-F- Je rédui s, nous rédui sons,	tu rédui s, vous rédui sez,	il rédui t, ils rédui sent.
-H- Je rédui sais, nous rédui sions,	tu rédui sais, vous rédui siez,	il rédui sait, ils rédui saient.
-J- Je rédui sis, nous rédui sîmes,	tu rédui sis, vous rédui sîtes,	il rédui sit, ils rédui sirent
-L- Je rédui rai, nous rédui rons,	tu rédui ras, vous rédui rez,	il rédui ra, ils rédui ront.
-N- Je rédui rais, nous rédui rions,	tu rédui rais, vous rédui riez,	il rédui rait, ils rédui raient.
-P- rédui sons,	rédui s, rédui sez,	qu'il rédui se, qu'ils rédui sent.
-Q- Que je rédui se, que nous rédui sions,	que tu rédui ses, que vous rédui siez,	qu'il rédui se, qu'ils rédui sent.
-S- Que je rédui sisse, que nous rédui sissions,	que tu rédui sisses, que vous rédui sissiez,	qu'il rédui sît, qu'ils rédui sissent

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Condui re, <i>to conduct, to lead.</i>	Lui re, <i>to shine, to glow</i>
Construi re, <i>to construct.</i>	Nui re, <i>to hurt.</i>
Cui re, <i>to bake.</i>	Produi re, <i>to produce.</i>
Dédui re, <i>to deduct, to take from.</i>	Recondui re, <i>to reconduct, to</i> [<i>lead back.</i>
Détrui re, <i>to destroy.</i>	Reconstrui re, <i>to construct</i> [<i>again.</i>
Econdui re, <i>to discard in a po-</i> [<i>lite manner.</i>	Recui re, <i>to bake again.</i>
Endui re, <i>to plaster.</i>	Relui re, <i>to shine, to glow.</i>
Entre-lui re, <i>to shine a little, to</i> [<i>glow a little.</i>	Rendui re, <i>to plaster again.</i>
Indui re, <i>to induce.</i>	Reprodui re, <i>to reproduce.</i>
Instrui re, <i>to instruct.</i>	Sédui re, <i>to seduce.</i>
Introdui re, <i>to introduce.</i>	Tradui re, <i>to translate.</i>

RESOUDRE

to dissolve, to resolve.

• Ré soudre.	-C- Ré solvant.	E- Ré solu or résous.
• Je ré sous, nous ré solvons,	tu ré sous, vous ré solvez,	il ré sout, ils ré solvent.
-H- Je ré solvais, nous ré solvions,	tu ré solvais, vous ré solviez,	il ré solvait, ils ré soivaient.

-J- Je ré solus, nous ré solûmes,	tu ré solus, vous ré solûtes,	il ré solut, ils ré solurent.
-L- Je ré soudrai, nous ré soudrons,	tu ré soudras, vous ré soudrez,	il ré soudra, ils ré soudront.
-N- Je ré soudrais, nous ré soudrions,	tu ré soudrais, vous ré soudriez,	il ré soudrait, ils ré soudraient.
-P- ré solvons,	ré sous, ré solvez,	qu'il ré solve, qu'ils ré solvent.
-Q- Que je ré solve, que nous ré solvions,	que tu ré solve, que vous ré solviez,	qu'il ré solve, qu'ils ré solvent.
-S- Que je ré solusse, que nous ré solussions,	que tu ré solusses, que vous ré solussiez,	qu'il ré solût, qu'ils ré solussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

The above verb has two -E- participles past. *Résolu*, is used when *Résoudre*, is employed to express, *to resolve*; and *Résous*, is used when employed to express, *to dissolve*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Se ré soudre, *to be dissolved, to melt*.

Compound tenses with ETRE, *to be*.

Ab soudre, *to absolve*, | Dis soudre, *to dissolve*.

These two last verbs, have no -J- preterit definite, nor -S- imperfect of the subjunctive.

Their compound tenses are conjugated with the simple tenses of AVOIR, *to have*; to which is added the -E- participle past, ABSOUS.

RIRE *to laugh*.

A- Rire.	-C- Riant.	-E- Ri.
-P- Je ris, nous rions,	tu ris, vous riez,	il rit, ils rient
-H- Je riaais, nous riions,	tu riaais, vous riiez,	il riait, ils riaient.
-J- Je ris, nous rîmes,	tu ris, vous rîtes,	il rit, ils rirent.
-L- Je rirai, nous rirons,	tu riras, vous rirez,	il rira, ils riront.
-N- Je rirais, nous ririons	tu rirais, vous ririez,	il rirait, ils riraient.
P- rions,	ris, riez,	qu'il rie, qu'ils rient.
Q- Que je rie, que nous riions,	que tu ries, que vous riiez,	qu'il rie, qu'ils rient.

-S- Que je risse, que nous rissions,	que tu risses, que vous rissiez,	qu'il rît, qu'ils rissent.
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Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Sou rire, *to smile*. | Se rire de, *to laugh at*.

The compound tenses of *Se rire de*, are conjugated with ÊTRE.

ROMPRE *to break.*

-A- Rompre.	Rompant.	-E- Rompu.
F- Je romps, nous rompons,	tu romps, vous rompez,	il rompt, ils rompent.
-H- Je rompais, nous rompions,	tu rompais, vous rompiez,	il rompait, ils rompaient.
J- Je rompis, nous rompîmes,	tu rompis, vous rompîtes,	il rompit, ils rompirent.
-L- Je romprai, nous romprons,	tu rompras, vous romprez,	il rompra, ils rompront.
-N- Je romprais, nous romprions,	tu romprais, vous rompiez,	il romprait, ils rompraient.
-P- rompons,	romps, rompez,	qu'il rompe, qu'ils rompent.
-Q- Que je rompe, que nous rompons,	que tu rompes, que vous rompiez,	qu'il rompe, qu'ils rompent.
-S- Que je rompisse, que nous rompiissions,	que tu rompisses, que vous rompiissiez,	qu'il rompît, qu'ils rompiissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Cor rompre, *to corrupt*. | Inter rompre, *to interrupt*

SUIVRE *to follow.*

-A- Suivre.	-C- Suivant.	-E- Suivi.
F- Je suis, nous suivons,	tu suis, vous suivez,	il suit, ils suivent.
-H- Je suivais, nous suivions,	tu suivais, vous suiviez,	il suivait, ils suivaient.
J- Je suivis, nous suivîmes,	tu suivis, vous suivîtes,	il suivit, ils suivirent.

L- Je suivrai, nous suivrons,	tu suivras, vous suivrez,	il suivra, ils suivront.
N- Je suivrais, nous suivrions,	tu suivrais, vous suivriez,	il suivrait, ils suivraient.
P- suivons,	suis, suivez,	qu'il suive, qu'ils suivent.
-Q- Que je suive, que nous suivions,	que tu suives, que vous suiviez,	qu'il suive, qu'ils suivent.
-R- Que je suivisse, que nous suivissions,	que tu suivisses, que vous suivissiez,	qu'il suivît, qu'ils suivissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Pour suivre, *to pursue, to prose-* | S'en suivre, *to follow, to*
[cute.] | [result.]

This last verb is only used in the third person singular of every tense.

TRAIRE *to milk.*

-A- Traire.	-C- Trayant.	-E- Trait.
-F- Je trais, nous trayons,	tu trais, vous trayez,	il trait, ils traient.
-H- Je trayais, nous trayions,	tu trayais, vous trayiez,	il trayait, ils trayaient.
-J- (none)		
-L- Je trairai, nous trairons,	tu trairas, vous trairez,	il traira, ils trairont.
-N- Je trairais, nous trairions,	tu trairais, vous trairiez,	il trairait, ils trairaient.
-P- trayons,	trais, trayez,	qu'il traie, qu'ils traient.
-Q- Que je traie, que nous trayions,	que tu traies, que vous trayiez,	qu'il traie, qu'ils traient.
-S- (none)		

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.

Conjugate after the same manner—

Abs traire, <i>to abstract.</i>	Sous traire, <i>to subtract, to hide,</i>
At traire, <i>to attract, to entice.</i>	[<i>to conceal, to take away.</i>
Dis traire, <i>to distract, to divert.</i>	Se sous traire à, <i>to avoid, to</i>
Ex traire, <i>to extract.</i>	[<i>escape, to withdraw one's</i>
Ren traire, <i>to fine draw.</i>	[<i>self from.</i>
Re traire, <i>to redeem an estate.</i>	

Se soustraire à, is conjugated with ETRE, *to be*

VAINCRE

to vanquish, to conquer.

-A- Vaincre.	-C- Vainquant.	-E- Vaincu.
-F- Je vaines, nous vainquons,	tu vaines, vous vainquez,	il vaine, ils vainquent.
-H- Je vainquais, nous vainquions,	tu vainquais, vous vainquiez,	il vainquait, ils vainquaient.
-J- Je vainquis, nous vainquîmes,	tu vainquis, vous vainquîtes,	il vainquit, ils vainquirent.
-L- Je vaincrai, nous vaincrons,	tu vaincras, vous vaincrez,	il vaincra, ils vaincront.
-N- Je vaincrais, nous vaincristions,	tu vaincrais, vous vaincriez,	il vaincrait, ils vaincraient.
-P- vainquons,	vaines, vainquez	qu'il vainque, qu'ils vainquent.
-Q- que je vainque, que nous vainquions,	que tu vainques, que vous vainquiez,	qu'il vainque, qu'ils vainquent.
-S- Que je vainquisse, que nous vainquissions,	que tu vainquisses, que vous vainquissiez,	qu'il vainquît, qu'ils vainquissent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*.
Conjugate after the same manner—

Con vaincre, *to convince.*

VIVRE

to live.

-A- Vivre.	-C- Vivant.	-E- Vécu.
-F- Je vis, nous vivons,	tu vis, vous vivez,	il vit, ils vivent.
-H- Je vivais, nous vivions,	tu vivais, vous viviez,	il vivait, ils vivaient.
-J- Je vécus, nous vécûmes,	tu vécus, vous vécûtes,	il vécut, ils vécurent.
-L- Je vivrai, nous vivrons,	tu vivras, vous vivrez,	il vivra, ils vivront.
-N- Je vivrais, nous vivrions,	tu vivrais, vous vivriez,	il vivrait, ils vivraient.
-P- vivons,	vis, vivez.	qu'il vive, qu'ils vivent.

-q- Que je vive, que nous vivions,	que tu vives, que vous viviez,	qu'il vive, qu'ils vivent.
s- Que je vécusse, que nous vécussions,	que tu vécusses, que vous vécussiez,	qu'il vécût, qu'ils vécussent.

The Compound Tenses are conjugated with AVOIR, *to have*
Conjugate after the same manner—

Re vivre, *to revive.* | Sur vivre, *to survive.*

Alphabetical List of Verbs, that form the Compound Tenses with être; or sometimes with avoir, and sometimes with être.

1. There are in the French language about six hundred neuter verbs, which, like the active verbs, take the auxiliary verb *avoir* to have, to form their compound tenses. The only exceptions are the following: of which some take *être*, and some take either *être* or *avoir*, according to the sense in which the verb is to be employed.

2. *ê* put after some of the following verbs indicates that they form their compound tenses in French, with *être* to be although, perhaps, conjugated with *avoir* to have, in English *a, ê*, put after some of the following verbs, indicate that they sometimes form their compound tenses with *avoir* to have, and sometimes with *être* to be.

3. Those verbs marked *a, ê*, take *avoir* when they are meant to express the action, thus:

Monsieur A... *a* demeuré à Paris.

Mr. A... *has lived in Paris.*

4. They take *être* when they are meant to express the state, thus:

Monsieur A... *est* demeuré à Paris pour ses affaires.

Mr. A... *has remained in Paris for his business.*

Aborder, <i>a, ê</i> , <i>to land.</i>	apparaître, <i>a, ê</i> , <i>to appear.</i>
accoucher, <i>a, ê</i> , <i>to bring forth</i>	arriver, <i>ê</i> , <i>to arrive, to happen</i>
accourir, <i>a, ê</i> , <i>to run to.</i>	avenir, <i>ê</i> , <i>to happen, to chance</i>
accroître, <i>a, ê</i> , <i>to increase.</i>	cesser, <i>a, ê</i> , <i>to cease, to leave off</i>
aller <i>e</i> , <i>to go.</i>	changer, <i>a, ê</i> , <i>to change.</i>

choir, <i>ê</i> ,	to fall.	naître, <i>ê</i> ,	to be born.
convenir, <i>a, ê *</i> ,	to agree, to suit, to	partir, <i>ê</i> ,	to depart, to set off
croître, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to grow. [<i>become</i> .	parvenir, <i>ê</i> ,	to attain, to reach.
décamper, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to decamp, to run	passer, <i>a, ê, †</i>	to pass.
	away.	périr, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to perish.
décéder, <i>ê</i> ,	to die, to de cease.	provenir, <i>ê</i> ,	to proceed, to come
déchoir, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to decay.		from.
décroître, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to decrease.	rajeunir, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to become young.
demeurer, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to remain, to stay.	redescendre, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to come down again,
descendre, <i>a, ê, †</i>	to come down, to go		to go down again.
	down, to descend.	redevenir, <i>ê</i> ,	to become again.
devenir, <i>ê</i> ,	to become.	remonter, <i>a, ê, †</i>	to ascend again, to
disconvenir, <i>ê</i> ,	to deny, to disown.		go up again, to
disparaître, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to disappear.		come up again.
échapper, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to escape.	rentrer, <i>a, ê, †</i>	to re-enter, to go in
échoir, <i>ê</i> ,	to become due, to fall		again.
	to the lot of.	repartir, <i>ê, **</i>	to set off again.
échouer, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to run aground, to	repasser, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to pass again, to re
	miscarry.		pass.
éclore, <i>ê</i> ,	to be hatched, to blow,	ressortir, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to go out again.
	to blossom.	rester, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to remain, to stay.
embellir, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to embellish.	résulter, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to result, to follow.
empirer, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to make worse, to	retomber, <i>ê</i> ,	to fall again.
	grow worse.	retourner, <i>ê</i> ,	to return, to go back,
entrer, <i>a, ê, †</i>	to enter, to go in, to	revenir, <i>ê</i> ,	to come again, to
	come in.		come back again.
expirer, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to expire.	sortir, <i>a, ê, †</i>	to go out.
intervenir, <i>ê</i> ,	to intervene.	survenir, <i>ê</i> ,	to befall, to happen.
mésavenir, <i>ê</i> ,	to succeed ill.	tomber, <i>ê</i> ,	to fall.
monter, <i>a, ê, †</i>	to ascend, to go up,	vieillir, <i>a, ê</i> ,	to become old.
	to come up.	venir, <i>ê</i> ,	to come.
mourir, <i>ê</i> ,	to die.		

* *Convenir to agree*, takes *avoir* to have, and *convenir to suit, to be come, to fit, to be expedient, to be proper*, takes *être* to be.

† Several grammarians conjugate with *avoir* to have, the verbs which are marked thus † in the above list, only when they have a direct object: † thus, *nous avons passé le fleuve* we have crossed the river. They conjugate the same verbs with *être* to be, when they have no direct object, thus: *La procession est passée* the procession has past.

However, most of the grammarians use these verbs as they do any other marked *a, ê*, that is, they conjugate them with *avoir* to have, whether they have a direct object † or not, if they are meant to express an action, and they conjugate them with *être* to be, when they are meant to express the state.

** *Repartir to set off again*, is conjugated with *être* to be, but *repartir to reply*, is conjugated with *avoir* to have.

† By direct object we understand, in French, the noun or pronoun which is governed in the objective case by the verb, and not by any preposition.

Alphabetical List of all the Irregular, Defective, and Unipersonal Verbs, of the four conjugations, with reference to the pages where they are to be found conjugated.

However numerous the irregularities of an irregular verb may be, they never occur but in the simple tenses; the compound tenses of all the verbs *regular* or *irregular*, *defective* or *unipersonal*, are all formed in the same manner; that is, with the addition of *avoir* to have, or *être* to be, to the participle past of the verb to be conjugated.

Some verbs have the compound tenses conjugated with *avoir*, others with *être*, others sometimes with *avoir*, sometimes with *être*, according to the sense in which the verb is to be employed. In the following list the letter *ê* put after a verb indicates that the compound tenses of that verb are to be conjugated in French with *être*, although perhaps conjugated with *avoir* to have, in English. And the letters *a*, *ê*, indicate that the compound tenses of that verb are to be conjugated sometimes with *être*, sometimes with *avoir*. Those verbs after which neither *ê* nor *a*, *ê*, are put, have, of course, their compound tenses conjugated with *avoir*.

A list of all the verbs, whose compound tenses are to be conjugated with *être*, or sometimes with *être* and sometimes with *avoir*, is given, page 160.

N. B. Any verb not found in this list, is regular, and must be conjugated on *parler* if the present of the infinitive ends with *er*; on *finir* if it ends with *ir*; on *recevoir* if it ends with *voir*; and on *rendre* if it ends with *re*.

* * Some verbs, although regular, have been put in this list of irregular verbs, in order to call the attention of the learner to some peculiarities concerning these verbs.

A

Abattre	to pull down, to throw down, to fell .	battre	141
s'abattre, ê	to fall down	battre	141
aborder, a, ê	to land (see page 160)	parler	38
absoudre	to absolve	résoudre	155
s'abstenir, ê	to abstain, to refrain	tenir	132
abstraire	to abstract	traire	158
accoucher, a, e	to bring forth (see page 160)	parler	38
accourir, a, ê	to run to, to hasten to (see page 160.)	courir	126
accroire	to make one believe	croire	145
accroître, a, ê	to increase, to accrue, to augment (see page 160)	croître	145
s'accroître, ê	to increase	croître	155
accueillir	to welcome, to receive well, to receive kindly	cueillir	127
acheter	to buy, to purchase (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38

achever	to finish, to accomplish (see page 49, art. 97 & 99).	parler	38
acquérir	to acquire	acquérir	124
adjoindre	to associate, to adjoin, to give an assistant, to give a colleague	joindre	149
admettre	to admit, to allow of	mettre	150
aliéner	to alienate (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
alléguer	to allege (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
aller, é	to go	aller	122
s'en aller, é	to go away	s'en aller	112
amener	to bring (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
amonceler	to heap (see page 48, art. 91)	parler	38
apparaître, a, é	to appear, to make one's appearance (see page 160)	paraître	152
appartenir	to belong to, to become well	tenir	132
appeler	to call (see page 48, art. 91)	parler	38
apprendre	to learn, to hear of	prendre	154
appuyer	to support (see page 50, art. 103)	parler	38
arriver, é	to happen, to chance, to fall out, to come to pass (see page 160)	neiger	123
arriver, é	to arrive (see page 160)	parler	38
assaillir	to assault	assaillir	125
asseoir	to set something or somebody down, to lay some thing or some body down	s'asseoir	134
asseoir	idem	s'asseoir	135
s'asseoir, é	to sit down (one's self)	s'asseoir	134
s'asseoir, é	to sit down (one's self)	s'asseoir	135
astreindre,	to subject, to oblige, to compel, to force, to constrain	joindre	149
s'astreindre, é	to confine one's self	joindre	149
atteindre	to overtake, to reach, to catch	joindre	149
atteler	to put to (see page 48, art. 91)	parler	38
attirer	to allure, to attract, to entice	traire	158
avancer	to advance (see page 50, art. 101)	parler	38
aveindre	to take out, to fetch out	joindre	149
avenir, é	to happen, to chance, to come to pass, to fall out (see page 160)	tenir	132
avoir	to have	avoir	10
y avoir	there to be	y avoir	20

B

battre	to beat, to strike	battre	141
se battre, é	to fight, to combat	battre	141
blasphémer	to blaspheme (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
boire	to drink	boire	142
bouillir	to boil	bouillir	125
bourreler	to torment (see page 48, art. 93)	parler	38
braire	to bray	traire	158
bruiner	to drizzle	neiger	123
bruire	to roar, to make a great noise, to rustle, to rattle	réduire	155

C

cacheter	to seal (see page 49, art. 95)	parler	38
ceindre	to gird, to encompass	joindre	149
céler	to conceal (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
célébrer	to celebrate (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38

cesser, a, è . . .	to cease, to leave off, to discontinue, (see page 160) . . .	parler . . .	38
chanceler . . .	to stagger (see page 48, art. 91) . . .	parler . . .	38
changer, a, è . . .	to change (see p. 160 & 59, art. 102) . . .	parler . . .	38
choir, è . . .	to fall (see page 160) . . .	choir . . .	135
circonscrire . . .	to circumscribe . . .	écrire . . .	147
circonvenir . . .	to circumvent, to deceive, to delude, to cozen . . .	tenir . . .	132
clore . . .	to shut, to close . . .	clore . . .	143
colleter . . .	to collar (see page 49, art. 97 & 99) . . .	parler . . .	38
combattre . . .	to fight, to combat . . .	battre . . .	141
commettre . . .	to commit . . .	mettre . . .	150
comparaître . . .	to appear, to give evidence . . .	paraître . . .	152
complaindre . . .	to complain to . . .	joindre . . .	149
complaire . . .	to humour, to please, to comply . . .	plaire . . .	153
se complaire, è . . .	to delight, to take delight in . . .	plaire . . .	153
comprendre . . .	to understand, to include, to compre- hend, to contain, to inclose . . .	prendre . . .	154
compromettre . . .	to compromise, to expose . . .	mettre . . .	150
se compromettre, è . . .	to expose one's self . . .	mettre . . .	150
conclure . . .	to conclude (see page 51, art. 104) . . .	conclure . . .	143
concourir . . .	to concur . . .	courir . . .	126
conduire . . .	to conduct, to lead, to carry, to take a person to a place . . .	réduire . . .	155
confire . . .	to preserve, to pickle . . .	confire . . .	143
congeler . . .	to congeal (see page 48, art. 93) . . .	parler . . .	38
conjoindre . . .	to conjoin . . .	joindre . . .	149
connaître . . .	to know, to be acquainted with . . .	paraître . . .	152
conquérir . . .	to conquer, to vanquish . . .	acquérir . . .	124
consentir . . .	to consent, to agree . . .	sentir . . .	130
construire . . .	to construct, to build . . .	réduire . . .	155
contenir . . .	to contain, to hold . . .	tenir . . .	132
se contenir, è . . .	to refrain . . .	tenir . . .	132
contraindre . . .	to constrain, to force, to compel, to oblige . . .	joindre . . .	149
contredire . . .	to contradict . . .	dire . . .	146
contrefaire . . .	to counterfeit, to imitate, to mimic, to forge, . . .	faire . . .	148
contrevenir . . .	to infringe, to act contrary to . . .	tenir . . .	132
convaincre . . .	to convince, to persuade . . .	vaincre . . .	159
convenir, a, è . . .	to suit, to fit, to become, to agree, to be expedient, to be proper (see page 160) . . .	tenir . . .	132
coqueter . . .	to coquet (see page 49, art. 97 & 99) . . .	parler . . .	38
corrompre . . .	to corrupt . . .	rompre . . .	157
coudre . . .	to sew, to stitch . . .	coudre . . .	144
courir . . .	to run, to hunt . . .	courir . . .	126
couvrir . . .	to cover, to shelter . . .	ouvrir . . .	130
craindre . . .	to fear, to be apprehensive, to be afraid . . .	joindre . . .	149
croire . . .	to believe, to think . . .	croire . . .	145
se croire, è . . .	to rely upon one's own judgment . . .	croire . . .	145
croître, a, è . . .	to grow, to increase, to augment (see page 160) . . .	croître . . .	145
cueillir . . .	to gather, to pick up, to collect . . .	cueillir . . .	127
cuire . . .	to cook, to bake, to smart . . .	réduire . . .	155

D

débattre . . .	to debate . . .	battre . . .	141
se débattre, è . . .	to struggle . . .	battre . . .	141

décacheter . . .	to unseal (see page 49, art. 95)	parler . . .	38
décamper, a, ê,	to decamp, to run away (see page 160)	parler . . .	38
décéder, ê,	to die (see page 160 & p. 49, art. 100)	parler . . .	38
décéler . . .	to betray, to detect (see p. 49, art. 100)	parler . . .	38
déchoir, ê,	to decay, to have fallen from, to have abated from . . .	déchoir . . .	136
déclore . . .	to unclose . . .	clorre . . .	143
décolleter . . .	to uncover the neck (see page 49, art. 97 & 99) . . .	parler . . .	38
déconfire . . .	to defeat totally . . .	confire . . .	143
déconstruire . . .	to take to pieces, to disunite, to analyze	réduire . . .	155
découdre . . .	to rip . . .	coudre . . .	144
découvrir . . .	to discover, to uncover . . .	ouvrir . . .	130
décrire . . .	to describe, to depict . . .	écrire . . .	147
décroire . . .	to disbelieve . . .	croire . . .	145
décroître, a, ê,	to decrease, to become less, (p. 160)	croître . . .	145
décuire . . .	to render syrup more liquid . . .	réduire . . .	155
dédire . . .	to disown, to unsay . . .	dire . . .	146
se dédire, ê,	to recant, to retract . . .	dire . . .	146
déduire . . .	to deduct, to take from . . .	réduire . . .	155
défaillir . . .	to fail, to faint, to swoon, to decay	faillir . . .	128
défaire . . .	to undo, to defeat . . .	faire . . .	148
se défaire, ê	to part with, to get rid of, to rid one's self of . . .	faire . . .	148
dégeler . . .	to thaw (see page 48, art. 93) . . .	neiger . . .	123
déjoindre . . .	to disjoin . . .	joindre . . .	149
démentir . . .	to contradict, to belie, to give the lie .	sentir . . .	130
se démentir, ê	to belie one's self, to contradict one's self . . .	sentir . . .	130
démêtre . . .	to disjoin, to put out of joint . . .	mettre . . .	150
se démettre, ê	to resign, to have put out of joint one's wrist or ankle . . .	mettre . . .	150
demeurer, a, ê	to dwell, to live, to inhabit (p. 160) .	parler . . .	38
démouvoir . . .	to cause one to desist . . .	mouvoir . . .	136
départir . . .	to distribute, to divide, to share, to allot . . .	sentir . . .	130
se départir, ê	to desist, to give up, to swerve . . .	sentir . . .	130
dépecer . . .	to carve (see page 49, art. 97 & 99) .	parler . . .	38
dépeindre . . .	to describe . . .	joindre . . .	149
déplaire . . .	to displease . . .	plaître . . .	153
se déplaire, ê	to be displeased with . . .	plaître . . .	153
dépourvoir . . .	to deprive, to leave destitute . . .	pourvoir . . .	137
déprendre . . .	to loosen, to disengage . . .	prendre . . .	154
déprévenir . . .	to unprepossess . . .	tenir . . .	132
dérompre . . .	to break down . . .	rompre . . .	157
désapprendre . . .	to unlearn . . .	prendre . . .	154
descendre, a, ê	to descend, to come down, to go down (see page 160) . . .	vendre . . .	78
desservir . . .	to clear a table, to take away, to do an ill office to . . .	servir . . .	131
déteindre . . .	to discolour . . .	joindre . . .	149
dételer . . .	to unteam, to unyoke (p. 48, art. 91)	parler . . .	38
détenir . . .	to detain, to keep . . .	tenir . . .	132
détruire . . .	to destroy, to annihilate . . .	édure . . .	155
se détruire, ê	to kill one's self, to decay, to fall to ruin . . .	réduire . . .	155
devenir ê	to become, to become of (see page 160)	tenir . . .	132

dévéti <i>r</i>	<i>to strip, to undress</i>	vêti <i>r</i>	133
se dévéti <i>r</i> , ê	<i>to divest one's self, to leave off part of one's clothes</i>	vêti <i>r</i>	133
di <i>re</i>	<i>to say, to tell</i>	di <i>re</i>	146
disconveni <i>r</i> , ê	<i>to deny, to disown</i> (see page 160)	teni <i>r</i>	132
discou <i>ri</i>	<i>to discourse, to talk about</i>	cou <i>ri</i>	126
disjoin <i>re</i>	<i>to disjoin</i>	join <i>re</i>	149
disparaî <i>tre</i> , a, ê	<i>to disappear</i> (see page 160)	paraî <i>tre</i>	152
dissoud <i>re</i>	<i>to dissolve, to melt, to break up</i>	résoud <i>re</i>	155
se dissoud <i>re</i> , ê	<i>to dissolve, to be dissolved</i>	résoud <i>re</i>	155
distr <i>ai</i> re	<i>to distract, to divert, to amuse, to take from</i>	tr <i>ai</i> re	158
dormi <i>r</i>	<i>to sleep</i>	dormi <i>r</i>	127

E

s'ébatt <i>re</i> , ê	<i>to take one's pleasure, to make merry, to be merry</i>	batt <i>re</i>	141
ébouilli <i>r</i>	<i>to boil away</i>	bouilli <i>r</i>	125
échapp <i>er</i> , a, ê	<i>to escape</i> (see page 160)	parl <i>er</i>	38
échoi <i>r</i> , ê	<i>to chance, to happen, to fall out, to fall to, to expire, to be due, to fall due</i> (see page 160)	échoi <i>r</i>	136
éclair <i>er</i>	<i>to lighten</i>	neig <i>er</i>	123
échou <i>er</i> , a, ê	<i>to run aground, to miscarry,</i> (see page 160)	parl <i>er</i>	38
éclo <i>re</i> , ê	<i>to come to life, to be hatched, to blossom, to open, to blow</i> (see page 160)	éclo <i>re</i>	147
écondui <i>re</i>	<i>to refuse, to discard in a polite manner, to refuse delicately</i>	rédui <i>re</i>	155
écri <i>re</i>	<i>to write</i>	écri <i>re</i>	147
éli <i>re</i>	<i>to elect, to choose</i>	li <i>re</i>	149
embatt <i>re</i>	<i>to lay the tire of a wheel</i>	batt <i>re</i>	141
embelli <i>r</i> , a, ê	<i>to embellish</i> (see page 160)	fini <i>r</i>	54
s'emboi <i>re</i> , ê	<i>to imbibe, to soak in</i>	boi <i>re</i>	142
émett <i>re</i>	<i>to express, to set forth</i>	mett <i>re</i>	150
emmene <i>r</i>	<i>to take away</i> (see p. 49, art. 97 & 99)	parl <i>er</i>	38
émou <i>dr</i> e	<i>to whet, to sharpen, to grind knives</i>	mou <i>dr</i> e	151
émouvo <i>ir</i>	<i>to move, to stir up, to excite</i>	mouvo <i>ir</i>	136
s'émouvo <i>ir</i>	<i>to be moved, to be concerned</i>	mouvo <i>ir</i>	136
empiri <i>r</i> , a, ê	<i>to make worse, to grow worse</i> (p. 160)	parl <i>er</i>	38
employ <i>er</i>	<i>to employ,</i> (see p. 50, art. 103)	parl <i>er</i>	38
empreind <i>re</i>	<i>to imprint, to stamp</i>	join <i>re</i>	149
enceind <i>re</i>	<i>to enclose, to encompass</i>	join <i>re</i>	149
enclov <i>re</i>	<i>to surround, to enclose</i>	clo <i>re</i>	143
encou <i>ri</i>	<i>to incur</i>	cou <i>ri</i>	126
endormi <i>r</i>	<i>to cause to sleep, to lull asleep</i>	dormi <i>r</i>	127
s'endormi <i>r</i> , ê	<i>to fall asleep</i>	dormi <i>r</i>	127
endu <i>re</i>	<i>to plaster, to do over</i>	rédui <i>re</i>	155
enfrien <i>dr</i> e	<i>to transgress, to infringe, to violate</i>	join <i>re</i>	149
s'enfu <i>ir</i> , ê	<i>to run away</i>	fui <i>r</i>	128
enjoin <i>dr</i> e	<i>to enjoin</i>	join <i>dr</i> e	149
s'enquér <i>i</i> r, ê	<i>to inquire</i>	acquér <i>i</i> r	124
entrelui <i>re</i>	<i>to shine a little</i>	rédui <i>re</i>	155
s'entremett <i>re</i> , ê	<i>to interpose, to meddle</i>	mett <i>re</i>	150
entr <i>er</i> , a, ê	<i>to enter, to come in, to go in</i> (p. 160)	parl <i>er</i>	38
entrepr <i>en</i> dre	<i>to undertake</i>	pr <i>en</i> dre	154
entret <i>en</i> ir	<i>to entertain, to maintain, to keep up</i>	teni <i>r</i>	132

s'entretenir, ê	to discourse with	tenir	132
ent'ouïr	to hear imperfectly	ouïr	130
entrevoir	to glimpse at, to have a glimpse of	voir	140
s'entrevoir, ê	to see each other	voir	140
entr'ouvrir	to open a little	ouvrir	130
envoyer	to send	envoyer	123
épreindre	to squeeze out, to wring	joindre	149
s'éprendre, ê	to be smitten	prendre	154
équivaloir	to be equivalent	valoir	139
espérer	to hope (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
essayer	to try (see page 50, art. 103)	parler	38
éteindre	to extinguish, to put out	joindre	149
étinceler	to sparkle (see page 48, art. 91)	parler	38
étiqueter	to label (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
être	to be	être	24
êtreindre	to bend close, to tie close	joindre	149
exclure	to exclude (see page 51, art. 104)	conclure	143
expirer, a, ê	to expire (see page 160)	parler	38
extraire	to extract	traire	158

F

faillir	to fail, to have like to	faillir	128
faire	to do, to make, to cause	faire	148
falloir	to be necessary (must)	falloir	136
feindre	to feign, to dissemble, to pretend	joindre	149
ficeler	to tie with pack thread (p. 48, art. 91)	parler	38
fleurir	to bloom, to blossom to be prosperous, to flourish	fleurir	128
forclure	to debar	clure	143
forfaire	to fail, to trespass	faire	148
frîre	to fry	frîre	148
fuir	to run away, to fly, to flee, to avoid, to shun	fuir	128

G

geindre	to whine, to moan	joindre	149
geler	to freeze (see page 48, art. 93)	neiger	123
gésir	to lie	gésir	129
grasséyer	to lisp (see page 50, art. 103)	parler	38
gréler	to hail (see page 49, art. 100)	neiger	123
grésiller	to rime	neiger	123

H

haïr	to hate	haïr	129
harceler	to torment (see page 48, art. 93)	parler	38
hypothéquer	to mortgage (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38

I

importer	to matter	neiger	123
induire	to induce, to engage	réduire	155
inquiéter	to make uneasy (see p. 49, art. 100)	parler	38
inscrire	to inscribe, to write down	écrire	147
s'inscrire, ê	to enter one's name in a register	écrire	147
instruire	to instruct, to teach	réduire	155
interdire	to interdict, to forbid	dire	146
interrompre	to interrupt	rompre	157
intervenir, ê	to intervene (see page 160)	tenir	132
introduire	to introduce	réduire	155

J

jeter	<i>to throw, to cast</i> (see page 49, art. 95)	parler	38
se jeter, &	<i>to cast one's self</i> (see page 49, art. 95)	parler	38
joindre	<i>to join, to unite</i>	joindre	149
se joindre, &	<i>to unite</i>	joindre	149

L

lêcher	<i>to lick</i> (see p. 49, art. 100)	parler	38
lire	<i>to read</i>	lire	149
luire	<i>to shine, to glitter, to sparkle</i>	réduire	155

M

maintenir	<i>to maintain, to keep up</i>	tenir	132
se maintenir, &	<i>to keep up</i>	tenir	132
malfaire	<i>to do mischief</i>	faire	148
maudire	<i>to curse</i>	dire	144
méconnaître	<i>to disown, to mistake, to neglect, to forget, not to know</i>	paraître	150
se méconnaître, &	<i>to forget one's self</i>	paraître	152
mécroire	<i>to disbelieve</i>	croire	145
médire	<i>to slander, to speak ill of</i>	dire	146
méfaire	<i>to misdo, to do wrong</i>	faire	148
mener	<i>to lead, to take to</i> (p. 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
mentir	<i>to lie, to tell a lie</i>	sentir	130
se méprendre, &	<i>to mistake</i>	prendre	154
mésavenir, &	<i>to succeed ill</i> (see page 160)	tenir	132
mésosfrir	<i>to underbid</i>	ouvrir	130
messeoir	<i>to be unbecoming</i>	seoir	139
mettre	<i>to put, to place</i>	mettre	150
monter, a, &	<i>to mount, to ascend, to go up</i> (p. 160)	parler	38
moudre	<i>to grind (grain)</i>	moudre	151
mourir, &	<i>to die</i> (see page 160)	mourir	129
se mourir, &	<i>to be dying</i>	mourir	129
mouvoir	<i>to move, to stir</i>	mouvoir	136
se mouvoir, &	<i>to move</i>	mouvoir	136

N

naître, &	<i>to be born</i> (see page 160)	naître	151
négliger	<i>to neglect</i> (see page 50, art. 102)	parler	38
neiger	<i>to snow</i>	neiger	123
niveler	<i>to level</i> (see page 48, art. 91)	parler	38
nuire	<i>to hurt, to do an ill office</i>	réduire	155

O

obtenir	<i>to obtain</i>	tenir	132
offrir	<i>to offer, to propose, to present a person with</i>	ouvrir	130
s'offrir, &	<i>to offer one's self, or itself</i>	ouvrir	130
oindre	<i>to anoint</i>	joindre	149
omettre	<i>to omit</i>	mettre	150
ouïr	<i>to hear</i>	ouïr	130
ouvrir	<i>to open</i>	ouvrir	130

P

pâître	<i>to graze, to feed</i>	pâître	152
se pâître	<i>to feed upon</i>	pâître	152
parfaire	<i>to perfect, to complete</i>	faire	148

paraître	<i>to appear, to seem</i>	paraître	152
parcourir	<i>to run over, to go through</i>	courir	126
partir, a, ê	<i>to set out, to go away, to depart (see page 160)</i>		
parvenir, ê	<i>to arrive, to attain, to reach (p. 160)</i>	sentir	130
passer, a, ê	<i>to pass (see page 160)</i>	tenir	132
payer	<i>to pay (see page 50, art. 103)</i>	parler	38
peindre	<i>to paint, to describe</i>	parler	38
peler	<i>to peel (see page 48, art. 93)</i>	joindre	149
pénétrer	<i>to penetrate (see p. 49, art. 100)</i>	parler	38
périr, a, ê	<i>to perish (see page 160)</i>	parler	38
permettre	<i>to permit, to allow</i>	finir	54
plaindre	<i>to pity</i>	mettre	150
se plaindre, ê	<i>to complain</i>	joindre	149
plaire	<i>to please</i>	joindre	149
pleuvoir	<i>to rain</i>	plaire	153
poindre	<i>to dawn, to shoot forth, to peep</i>	pleuvoir	137
posséder	<i>to possess (see page 49, art. 100)</i>	poindre	154
poursuivre	<i>to pursue, to prosecute</i>	parler	38
pourvoir	<i>to provide, to furnish with, to supply with</i>	suivre	157
se pourvoir, ê	<i>to provide one's self</i>	pourvoir	137
pouvoir	<i>to be able, to can, to be at liberty to, may</i>	pourvoir	137
prédire	<i>to foretell, to predict</i>	pouvoir	138
prélire	<i>to read over previously</i>	dire	146
prendre	<i>to take</i>	lire	149
prescrire	<i>to prescribe, to order, to command</i>	prendre	154
se prescrire, ê	<i>to lose by prescription</i>	écrire	147
pressentir	<i>to foresee, to have a foresight of</i>	écrire	147
prévaloir	<i>to prevail, to predominate, to be pre-valent</i>	sentir	130
se prévaloir, ê	<i>to take advantage, to glory in, to pride in</i>	valoir	139
prévenir	<i>to anticipate, to prevent, to prejudice, to prepossess, to forewarn</i>	vaion	---
prévoir	<i>to foresee</i>	tenir	132
produire	<i>to produce, to bring forth</i>	prévoir	141
se produire, ê	<i>to put one's self forward</i>	réduire	155
projeter	<i>to project (see page 49, art. 95)</i>	réduire	155
promettre	<i>to promise</i>	parler	38
se promettre, ê	<i>to hope for</i>	mettre	150
promouvoir	<i>to promote, to advance</i>	mettre	150
proscrire	<i>to proscribe, to banish, to outlaw</i>	mouvoir	136
provenir, ê	<i>to proceed from, to come from (p. 160)</i>	écrire	147
		tenir	132

Q

quérir	<i>to go and fetch, to send for, to come for</i>	acquérir	124
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R

rabattre	<i>to abate, to beat down again, to bring down</i>	battre	141
se rabattre, ê	<i>to turn about</i>	battre	141
racheter	<i>to buy again (see p. 49, art. 97 & 99)</i>	parier	38
rajeunir, a, ê	<i>to become young</i>	finir	54
rapiecer	<i>to piece (see page 49, art. 100)</i>	parier	38

rappeler	to recall (see page 48, art. 91)	parler	38
rapprendre	to learn again	prendre	151
rasseoir	to set down again some body or some thing at his or its place	s'asseoir	134
se rasseoir, è	to sit down again	s'asseoir	134
ratteindre	to catch again, to overtake again	joindre	149
ravoir	to have again	ravoir	134
rebattre	to beat again	battre	141
reboire	to drink again	boire	142
rebouillir	to boil again	bouillir	125
recacheter	to seal again (see p. 49, art. 95)	parler	38
recéler	to sccrete, to receive stolen goods (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
rechoir	to fall again	choir	135
reclure	to shut up	conclure	143
reconduire	to conduct back again	réduire	155
reconnaître	to recognize, to know again, to ac- knowledge, to confess, to be thank- ful, to reconnoiter	paraître	152
se reconnaître, è	to recognize one's self	paraître	152
reconquérir	to reconquer	acquérir	124
reconstruire	to construct again, to rebuild, to build again	réduire	155
recoudre	to sew again	coudre	144
recourir	to have recourse, to run again	courir	126
recouvrir	to cover again	ouvrir	130
recrire	to write again, to write anew	écrire	147
recroître	to grow again	croître	145
recueillir	to gather, to reap	cueillir	127
se recueillir, è	to recollect one's self,	cueillir	127
recuire	to bake again, to boil again, to roast again, to do again	réduire	155
redéfaire	to undo again	faire	148
redescendre, a à	to come down again (see page 160)	vendre	132
redevenir, è	to become again (see page 160)	tenir	132
redire	to say again, to repeat, to tell again	dire	146
redormir	to sleep again	dormir	127
réduire	to reduce	réduire	155
se réduire, è	to amount to, to be reduced to	réduire	155
refaire	to make again, to do over again	faire	148
se refaire, è	to recover	faire	148
refleurir	to blossom again, to flourish again	fleurir	128
refrire	to fry again	frire	148
regeler	to freeze again (see page 48, art. 93)	neiger	123
régler	to regulate (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
régner	to reign (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
réintégrer	to reinstate (see page 49, art. 100)	parler	38
rejoindre	to join again, to rejoin	joindre	149
relire	to read over again	lire	149
reluire	to glitter, to shine, to sparkle	réduire	155
remettre	to remit, to set again, to replace, to deliver up, to put back, to put again, to recognise a person	mettre	150
se remettre, è	to recollect, to recover	mettre	150
se en remettre, è	to refer a thing to somebody	mettre	150
remoudre	to grind over again	moudre	151

remonter, a, ê . . .	to ascend again, to mount again (see page 160) . . .	parler . . .	38
renaitre	to revive, to be born again, to spring up again, to become alive again . . .	naître . . .	151
rendormir	to lull to sleep again	dormir . . .	127
se rendormir, ê . . .	to fall asleep again	dormir . . .	127
renduire	to plaster anew	réduire . . .	155
renouveler	to renew (see page 48, art. 91) . . .	parler . . .	38
rentraire	to darn	traire . . .	158
rentrer, a, ê	to reenter (see page 160)	parler . . .	38
renvoyer	to send back, to return	envoyer . . .	123
repaitre	to feed	paître . . .	152
se repaitre, ê	to thirst after, to delight in	paître . . .	152
reparaître	to reappear, to appear again	paraître . . .	152
repartir, ê	to set off again (see page 161)	sentir . . .	130
repartir	to reply, to answer (see page 161) . . .	sentir . . .	130
repasser, a, ê	to pass again, to repass (see p. 160) . . .	parler . . .	38
repeindre	to paint again	joindre . . .	149
se repentir, ê	to repent	sentir . . .	130
reprendre	to retake, to take again, to correct, to chide, to resume	prendre . . .	154
se reprendre	to recollect one's self, to correct one's self	prendre . . .	154
reproduire	to reproduce	réduire . . .	155
requérir	to request, to beg, to require, to exact . . .	acquérir . . .	124
résoudre	to resolve, to solve, to decide, to unriddle	résoudre . . .	155
se résoudre, ê	to resolve, to be resolved, to change, to turn into	résoudre . . .	155
ressentir	to resent, to be sensible of, to feel still, to have a deep sense of	sentir . . .	130
se ressentir, ê	to feel still, to have remains of, to have suffered by	sentir . . .	130
ressortir, a, ê	to go out again (see page 160)	sentir . . .	130
se ressouvenir, ê	to remember, to recollect	tenir . . .	132
rester, a, ê	to remain, to stay (see page 160)	parler . . .	38
restreindre	to restrain, to confine	joindre . . .	149
resulter, a, ê	to follow, to result (see page 160)	neiger . . .	123
retenir	to retain, to detain, to hold back	tenir . . .	132
se retenir, ê	to forbear, to stop	tenir . . .	132
retomber, ê	to fall again (see page 160)	parler . . .	38
retourner, ê	to return, to go back (see page 160) . . .	parler . . .	38
retraire	to redeem an estate	traire . . .	158
revaloir	to return like for like, to repay	valoir . . .	139
révéler	to reveal, to disclose (p. 49, art. 100) . . .	parler . . .	38
revenir, ê	to come back, to return, to come again (see page 160)	tenir . . .	132
revêtir	to give other clothes, to clothe, to dress, to invest	vêtir . . .	133
se revêtir, ê	to put on one's clothes	vêtir . . .	133
revivre	to revive	vivre . . .	159
revoir	to see again	voir . . .	140
rire	to laugh	rire . . .	156
se rire, ê	to laugh at	rire . . .	156
rompre	to break	rompre . . .	157
se rompre, ê	to break	rompre . . .	157
ouvrir	to reopen, to open again	ouvrir . . .	130

S

saillir	to project, to jut out, to gush out, to leap	assaillir	125
saluer	to salute, to bow (see p. 51, art. 104)	parler	38
satisfaire	to satisfy, to content, to comply with	faire	148
savoir	to know	savoir	138
secourir	to succour, to assist, to help	courir	126
se secourir, ê	to help one another	courir	126
seduire	to seduce, to bribe	réduire	155
semer	to sow (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
sentir	to feel, to smell	sentir	130
seoir	to fit, to fit well, to become	seoir	139
servir	to serve, to wait upon, to be of use	servir	131
se servir, ê	to use, to make use, to avail one's self	servir	131
severer	to wean (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
sortir, a, ê	to go out (see page 160)	sentir	130
soudre	to solve, to resolve	résoudre	155
souffrir	to suffer, to allow, to undergo	ouvrir	130
soumettre	to submit, to subdue, to conquer	mettre	150
se soumettre, ê	to submit, to yield, to give up	mettre	150
sourire	to smile	rire	156
souscrire	to subscribe	écrire	147
se souscrire, ê	to subscribe one's self	écrire	147
soustraire	to subtract, to deduct, to hide, to conceal, to take away, to withdraw	traire	158
se soustraire, ê	to avoid, to escape, to withdraw one's self	traire	158
soutenir	to maintain, to sustain, to support, to bear	tenir	132
se soutenir, ô	to stand up, to hold out	tenir	132
se souvenir, ê	to recollect, to remember, to remind	tenir	132
subvenir	to relieve, to assist	tenir	132
suffire	to suffice, to be sufficient	confire	143
suivre	to follow	suivre	157
s'en suivre, ê	to follow from, to result	suivre	157
suracheter	to overpay (see p. 49, art. 97 & 99)	parler	38
surcroître	to grow out	croître	145
surfaire	to exact, to ask too much	faire	148
surprendre	to surprize, to astonish, to deceive	prendre	154
surseoir	to supersede, to put off, to suspend	surseoir	139
survenir, ê	to befall, to happen, to come in unexpectedly, to come upon (see p. 160)	tenir	132
survivre	to survive, to outlive	vivre	159

T

taire	to conceal, to keep secret	plaire	153
se taire, ê	to forbear talking, to keep silent, to hold one's tongue	plaire	153
teindre	to die, to colour	joindre	149
tenir	to hold, to keep	tenir	132
se tenir, ê	to stand, to hold one's self	tenir	132
s'en tenir, ê	to abide by	tenir	132
tomber, ê	to fall (see page 160)	parler	38
tonner	to thunder	neiger	123
traduire	to translate, to bring to justice	réduire	155
traire	to milk	traire	158
transcrire	to transcribe	écrire	147

transmettre . . .	<i>to transmit, to convey</i> . . .	mettre . . .	150
tressaillir . . .	<i>to start up, to leap for</i> . . .	assaillir . . .	125
trompeter . . .	<i>to summon with the sound of the trumpet (see page 49, art. 97 & 99)</i>	parler . . .	38

V

vaincre . . .	<i>to vanquish, to conquer, to surpass</i> . . .	vaincre . . .	159
valoir . . .	<i>to be worth</i> . . .	valoir . . .	139
valoir mieux . . .	<i>to be better</i> . . .	valoir . . .	139
venir, ê . . .	<i>to come (see page 160)</i> . . .	tenir . . .	132
vêtir . . .	<i>to clothe, to dress</i> . . .	vêtir . . .	133
se vêtir, ê . . .	<i>to dress, to clothe one's self</i> . . .	vêtir . . .	133
vieillir, a, ê . . .	<i>to become old (see page 160)</i> . . .	finir . . .	54
vivre . . .	<i>to live</i> . . .	vivre . . .	159
voir . . .	<i>to see</i> . . .	voir . . .	140
se voir, ê . . .	<i>to see one's self, to visit one another</i>	voir . . .	140
vouloir . . .	<i>to be willing, to will, to wish, to wish for</i> . . .	vouloir . . .	141

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